The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 9, BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Nakanshima Maru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th. Jan. 15
Takata Maru	J. Dears	6712	16th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Ramsoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5148	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan
Khan Maru	R.	7805	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Iyo Maru	K.	3201	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S.	6251	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Managor.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI-SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. 180—D16.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona....	7474	23rd Jan.	....
City of Lahore..	6,947	....	20th Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	189
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, —— OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 11th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

BARPETA, 3,200, Thursday, 14th Jan.

DWARKA, 1,695, Fri. 15th January, *Direct.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday. 14th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,305 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

11th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

NCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Masilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,888	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (*Vice* Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,58,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 269

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *elephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND	,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port-Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Try Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. 180—B34.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

JOHN CONNON'S HIGH SCHOOL re-opens Friday, the 15th. 4985

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Reynolds Road, Byculla, RE-OPENS WEDNESDAY, the 13th. 4984

YOUNG MAN lately employed in Dreyfus and Co., who applied Saturday evening, requested to come No. 443, Taj Mahal Hotel. 5004

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona.—Next term begins 18th January 1915. A new dormitory, thoroughly equipped and furnished, will be opened next term. Special attention given to lavatory requirements. Applications for boarders to fill same invited. An uptodate Science Laboratory and Dining Room will also be opened during the year. Prospectus and full particulars from.

THE HEAD MASTER. 4919

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE for the NEW HIGH SCHOOL, Godhra; pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualification. Must be ready to join at once.
Apply to—
4960 THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED Nurse for voyage home. Services in exchange for passage early in February. Must be good sailor. Baby 3 months old.—Apply to Mrs. J. A. TURNBULL, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 3098

WANTED a PROFESSOR of English for the DYAL SINGH COLLEGE Lahore on Rs. 250/- to Rs. 350/- p.m. according to qualifications. The applicant should be a Graduate of an English or an Indian University with experience in college teaching. 4970

WANTED an ENGINEER to take charge of the Fresh Water Condensing Plant at Perim Island under the direction of a Chief Engineer stationed at Aden.

Applicants must be in possession of a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate, able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and write English clearly.

The salary attached to the appointment is Rs. 145 per mensem, with free quarters and water allowance, also allowance (not exceeding half pay) for overtime.

The applicant will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 on appointment. The security to be either in cash, Government loan paper, Provincial, Municipal debenture or Port Trust bonds.

Applications should be addressed to THE OFFICER, I/C, Supplies and Transport, Aden Brigade, Aden, giving full particulars of previous employment, together with copies of testimonials.

H. THACKER, LIEUT-COLONEL,
In Charge Supplies and Transport,
Aden Brigade.
3089

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.

A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board.
Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914.
3084

WANTED.

WANTED a graduate as TUTOR for the Rajkumar Sahib. Pay Rs. 200 a month, with free lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Ali Rajpur, C. I. 3056.

WANTED to advance Rs. 25,000 on immoveable property in Bombay Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5002

WANTED a LADY or GENTLEMAN knowing French and English for interpretation and correspondence. Apply to Room 443, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9—10 a.m. and 5—6 p.m. 4986

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with certificate to Dr. DINSHAW H. L. BATLIWALLA, L.M. & S., between 9 and 11 a.m., Elphinstone Road, near Parel Bridge. 5001

WANTED from the 1st or 15th of February, small flat furnished or unfurnished with Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 23, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—FOREMAN for QUARRIES must be alround man capable of handling very heavy stones, putting up temporary cranes, tramlines, etc. Mention experience and salary. Service permanent if found suitable.

WANTED a HINDU HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for MUDHOL STATE. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.
M. K. CHAVATHE, B.A., LL.B.,
4989 Private Secretary, Mudhol.

WANTED a P. E. or Intermediate with Persian for the A. V. School Ankleswar. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Apply to the undersigned.
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
4958 Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 5th January, 1915.

WANTED.—AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (and Banking) Co. Ld., throughout. Good prospects and other emoluments. The Organisor is being on tour. Apply for particulars to:—
K. ANANT RAM BROS,
Chief Agents.
17.19, Churchgate, Fort Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSIS MISTRESS 125-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistress oth trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply Rev. The Principal. 4920

WANTED.—First Assistant Mistress for Girls' Branch of the Lawrence Memorial School. Must be qualified to teach High School. European, interested in girls and church worker preferred. Salary Rs. 125-5-150 with free board and quarters.

Also temporary Carpentry Instructor for Boys' Branch owing to occupant having to rejoin Regiment. Sergeant with some knowledge of carpentry might act. Salary Rs. 90-2-100 with quarters.

Applications should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiris. 3083

WANTED—A GENERAL DUTY INSPECTOR for the Bassein Municipality on Rs. 30 to 40 p.m. A man having experience of Municipal works and a non-Hindu will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Bassein Municipality, Thana District, before the 25th instant.

B. C. PARANJPE,
Secretary,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein Municipal Office,
5th January 1915. 3099

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN with University education and literary talent, able, versatile, qualified and experienced Business Man, well connected, highly efficient Correspondent and Typist with a practical knowledge of Accounts, successful Advertiser, good Organiser and Disciplinarian, of good address, tactful, resourceful and trustworthy, seeks a Position of Trust and Responsibility in a Public Office, Bank or European Firm or in an Editorial or Managerial Capacity in an English Newspaper Office for which he possesses valuable journalistic experience, or as Administrator of a Trust or Large Estate. Would expect a starting Salary of not less than Rs. 400/- per mensem with near future Porspects. Personal interview by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4949

FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH decent, quite new RUBBER TYRE CANOE-SHAPE VICTORIA. Terms extremely moderate. JEHANGIR MANEKJI LELINWALA, opp. Gaiwady, Girgaum. 4998

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4704

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—From 1st February, GODOWN Basment Bastion Road, Fort, Electric Light, Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4994

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW, Malabar Hill, completely furnished. Telephone and motor car to be given free of rent to married couple of better standing, no children. Apply Post Box No. 233. Bombay. 4978

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.			A. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,, Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,, Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,, Bhatinda	,,	23.48
7.18	,, Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,, Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,, Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,, Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,, Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,, Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,, Nowahera	,,	9.47
20.13	,, Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*	Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.			1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
11.23	,, Meerut Cantonment†	,,	2.11
3.27	,, Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,, Ambala Cantonment†	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
0 30	Arr. Kalka†	Arr.	19.40
	Simla	Dep.	13 10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings † Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

D. W. No. 2573 of 1914.

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY OF BOMBAY. ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
PITAMBERDAS MOHANLAL .....Defendant.

BY virtue of a Distress Warrant issued out of this Court on the 25th day of November 1914, there will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Lohar Chawl, at the premises, Alexandra Cinematograph, 1 Piano, Chairs, Round Tables, Cinematograph Machines with all materials, &c., and Electric Table Fans, etc., the property of the defendant abovenamed.

Each lot to be paid for in cash at the time of the sale.

By order,
SORABJI DADABHAI,
Appraiser.
Court of Small Causes.
Bombay 7th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. BORDERER, has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse, all claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through Bill of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 9th January, 1915. 5000.

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets, the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—

Big Stones of Dhrangadhra.

Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

For further particulars apply to
THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5003

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50, (Rupees fifty), per share for the year ending 30th June, 1914, will be paid on application at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday, the 11th January, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m., (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 15th December, 1914, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th December, 1914. 4759

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First SESSIONS of 1915 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1915, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Exortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
4995 Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1915, for supplying facing stones of roughly tooled dark blue specially selected trap for the sea wall which is now about to be constructed between Marine Lines Station and Chaupati on the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

The specification, sizes and samples of each description of stones required are to be seen in the office of the undersigned. Value of work about Rs. 3,10,000. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

Two alternative tender forms, as under, will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, viz.,

(1) For supplying the stones from any approved quarry not belonging to Government, including dressing and cartage to the Kennedy Sea Face.
(2) For quarrying the stones in the Government quarry at Sivri including dressing and stacking the stones on the quarry (without cartage.)

Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 5,000, five thousand, only, should accompany each tender.

Security deposit of Rs. 15,000, fifteen thousand, only, will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 8th January, 1915.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year, ended 31st December last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1914.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1915. 4952

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE JOST FANS SUPPLYING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vithaldas Premji Parekh sell by Public Auction at the Share Brokers Hall at Share Bazar Fort.

80 Fully paid up Shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each being the balance of 110 shares previously advertised.

4 shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

AUCTION SALE OF 106 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at the Colaba godown of Messrs. Khimjee Vishram & Co., by order of Seth Harnandrai Foolchand and on account and at the risk of the 1st defaulting purchaser Vullabhdas Heerji.

106 bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VERY RARE AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND FANCY SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RICH FURNITURE AND VERY COSTLY SILVER AND PLATED WARE ETC., OF THE LATE MR. MERWANJI ARDESHIR CHINOY AT THE ROOMS OF MESSRS.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Continued.*)

MEHTA & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Chinoy Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, (next to the Jewellers, Messrs. Tarachand Parasram and Co., on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), a very large variety of very rich and fancy silverware (sterling, English and Indian silver) and plated ware by Messrs. Reed Barton, Marcks & Co., and Treacher and others and a few elaborate pieces of furniture by Wimbridge, Benjamin and John Roberts such as handsome bookcases by Wimbridge with plate glass shelves and electric velvet backs, cabinet by Benjamin set with bevelled plate glass and bookcase lined very rich Roman satin, very large partition screen by Benjamin with its extra coloured engraved glasses separable into 7 pieces, blackwood double cots, rich octagon table by John Roberts, Benjamin made pedestals, handsome clothes and hanging press by Wimbridge, large and fancy English 400 day time-piece in glass dome, English wall clocks and French time-piece, figure with electric light in glass dome, Bohemian and China vases, epergne, and a very large and choice selection of presentation novelties in silver and plated ware by Marcks, Treachers Army and Navy, Reed Barton and others, consisting of flower vases and tubes, vegetable dishes, inkstands, tea-sets, coffee sets, sets of fork, knives and spoons, centrepieces, epergne and card trays, tumblers and cup saucers, ice-pails, beer mugs, marble inlaid tray and fruit stands, butter pots, cruets, flower baskets and bouquets, world's atlas, photo-frames, powder-boxes, pin-cushions, dinner-gong, biscuit boxes, champagne cork, umbrella handles, oak tantalus, sherry tantalus, ice-pitchers, jugs and cups and other good many miscellaneous articles of silver and plated ware for presentation.

The above articles of silver and plated ware are all very rich and are rarely sold in auctions and are specially recommended for inspection at the rooms of the auctioneers any time between 11 and 6 p.m. from Tuesday.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
(Bombay's Leading Theatre).
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-30
OPENING TO-MORROW!
THE BOHEMIANS
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

The Bohemians are the Cleverest and the Brightest Comedy Company which has ever visited India. They present a Programme which ranges from the Lightest Musical Comedy to Grand Opera, and are assisted by

MR. PHILIP NEWBURY

One of the World's Greatest Tenors—not our own opinion, but that of Madame Melba with whom, as well as with Patti, Albani, Santley Clara Butt, and other Great Singers Mr. Newbury has long been associated.

The Company includes:—

MISS BEATRICE MERCER.

A contralto with a voice of great range and purity.

MR. OLIVER FARROW.

Bass: an artiste of great Experience.

MISS PEGGY PARIS.

Charming and Dainty and a second Margaret Cooper.

MDSLLE. LA ROCHE.

Soprano from the Carl Rosa Opera Co., vivacious and versatile with songs of the Ada Reeve type.

MR. CLEMENT MAY.

Character Actor, presenting charming characters from Dickens and Shakespeare.

POPULAR PRICES!
From Rs. 20 to annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Tuesday, 12th January.
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

PALLADIUM
LATE LA SCALA THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD.
LESSEE—A. CARDEAUX. MANAGER, H. CANNING.
6-30 p.m. TWO PERFORMANCES 10 p.m.
ENORMOUS-ATTRACTIONS
Commencing Sat. Jan. 9th.
NEW-ARTISTES—NEW-ARTISTES
Expensive Engagement of England's Greatest Illusionist
WONG TOY SUN
ASSISTED BY THE PRETTY & DAINTY
MDLLE. ELISE
Special Engagement of Bombay's Favourite
IRISH COMEDIAN
JAS. J. MORRIS
And his clever Dancing Dog
TANGO
An Open challenge is issued for his equal as a dancer.
THE LATEST
ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE
SHOWING ACTUAL SCENES FROM THE FRONT
See Our Star Film This Week
THE MURDOCH TRIAL
A Strong Drama Full of Excitement
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4,
Boxes to seat four, Rs. 15 and 10.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
We shall present for your acceptance
THE MAGNIFICENT PATHE COLOUR PRODUCTION.
THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.
The famous Biblical incident of Solomon, the wise King of Jerusalem and the two women rendered in an entirely original and novel manner.
A MASTERPIECE OF COLOURING, STAGING, COSTUMING AND ACTING.
See also this week's stirring War Drama.
FOR THE CAUSE.
You are looking out for War Films.
This is just what you want.
This film was produced in America on the actual sites of those great battles which took place in the Civil War.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women.

Britannia and the Allies.

Under the distinguished patronage of:—

His Excellency The Gove nor & Lady Willingdon.
Lady Peirse,
Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S O

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Monday, 11th January 1915. 9-45 P.M.

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and The Naval Fund of the Women's Branch of The Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.

PROGRAMME

PART ONE.

1. Miss Joan Binning presents a Bouquet and a Programme.
2. OVERTURE....The passing show....Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers by kind permission of Colonel T.W. Bonner, V.D. and officers under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Bandmaster.
3. A. "I know a lady sweet and kind"
   B. The awakening of a fan.
   MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON and MR. JAMES MCGRATH.

TENNYSON'S DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN

HELEN OF TROY .....Mrs. Brooke.
IPHEGENIA .....Mrs. Lane
FAIR ROSAMOND .....Mrs. Ainsworth
MARGARET MORE .....Miss Barlaw (Daughter of Sir Thomas More)
CLEOPATRA .....Miss Woolcombe
JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER .Mrs. R. Graham
JOAN OF ARC .....Miss Stringfellow
QUEEN ELEANOR OF ENGLAND..Mrs. Lawless (wife of Edward I) Hepper.
RECITATION..Mrs. Binning and Mr. Medley.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC supplied by Dr. E. S. Faulkner and Mr. Hopkinson.

PART TWO.

1. SONG.."Land of Hope and Glory.".. Mrs. Binning
2. BRITANNIA, THE ALLIES, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
   A. Britannia.
   B. England, Scotland Ireland and Wales.
   C. Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions beyond the Seas.
   D. The British Empire.
   E. Entrance of the Allies, Serbia & Montenegro

BRITANNIA.....Mrs. Brooke.
IRELAND .....Mrs. S. M. Edwardes
CANADA .....Miss Lattey.
NEW ZEALAND .....Mrs. Stevenson
PACIFIC ISLANDS .....Miss Wright
ENGLAND.....Mrs. Roberts
WALES .....Mrs. Stileman
AUSTRALIA .....Mrs Lumsden.
SOUTH AFRICA .....Miss Ferrers Nicholson
WEST INDIES .....Miss Wilson
SCOTLAND .....Miss Street
INDIA .....Mrs. Row, Miss Taj Dilshad, Miss Petit.
EGYPT .....Miss Woolcombe.

Boy Scouts will take part in the representation of the British Empire.

BELGIUM .....Mrs. B. C. Reade.
FRANCE .....Miss P. Street.
RUSSIA.....Mrs. T. Moore.
JAPAN .....Mrs. HARA.
SERBIA .....Miss Warden
MONTENEGRO .....Miss Rimington.
"RULE BRITANNIA".....Mr. Dodds and Chorus.
"TIPPERARY" .....Mr. James McGrath, and Chorus.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Bangkok	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Penang	Saigon	(North China.)
Puket	Haiphong	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S		Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period. Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

THE IDEAL EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables, ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay." 4982

Free! Free!! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Jan. 9th

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Jan. 7.
Arabia	Palmer	London Dec. 19
Borderer	Black	Glasgow Nov. 25,
Blake	Hill	Calcutta Dec. 27.
Jan. 10th		
Kassara	Culliver	Busrah Dec. 31.
Navarino	Storey	Melbourne Nov. 28,
Sardar	Ookerji	Bussorah Dec. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9th

Kt Companion	Kendall	Durban
Karl f Farfar	Harry	Bahia Balance
Richard Nordrak	Hunn	Penang
India	Talbot	London,
Kansas	Leuklater	Karachi,
Helias	Berg,	Baugkok,
Punoua	Andreason	Delagva Bay.
Dwarka	King	Karachi,

The following vessel obtained port clearance on Saturday:—

S.S. Nirvana Rouse Calcutta,

The following vessel entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Zoroastrian for Calcutta.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on January 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, which port she left on December 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Borderer:—The steamer Borderer, 2,835 tons, Captain G. Black, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she left on November 25, with a general cargo.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain J. H. Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she left on December 27, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Kassara: The steamer Kassara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she left on December 31, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Navarino:—The steamer Navarino, 3,300 tons, Captain W. S. Storey, arrived in harbour on Sunday form Melbourne, which port she left on November 28, with a cargo of coal and a consignment of horses.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bussorah, which port she left on December 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S .S. India:—The P. and O. Company's steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain C. C. Talbot, sailed on Saturday for London, with the Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kansas:—The steamer Kansas, 3,940 tons, Captain R. Leuklater, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain Berg, sailed on Sunday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nirvana:—The steamer Nirvana, 3,768 tons, Captain H. Y. Rouse, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Pundua:—The steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, sailed on Sunday for Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 757 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, January 10th, 1915.

Begum .....Millar.....T. Morrison & Co.
Clan Maclachlan.....McLean .....J. Finlay & Co
Balthness.....Bidland.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Lawoe .....Smith .....Khandwani D M.
Nirvana.....Adenne.....M. M. & Co
Euphobia.....Stevens.....W. & A. G. & Co
Ethelwolf.....Boyle .....Chagandas & Co
Oolobaria.....Armour.....M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ischia.....Paolitto.....Italian S. N. Co
Hakushika Maru.....Naguchi.....N. Y. Kaisha
Saigon Maru.....Yamaguchi.....N. Y. Kaisha
Oriental.....Valentine.....P. & O. Co.
Porto de Savona.....Tamloogo.....Italian S. N. Co
Khasron.....Hannah.....T. M. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Malta.....Cockburn.....P. & O. Co
Kandahar.....Keseley.....K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Ujina.....Abbott.....M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi.....Esmail.....} Bo S. N. Co. Ld,
Satrunji.....Goolam.....}
Sabarmati.....Labudin.....} Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Saraswati.....Nola .....}

H. W. V D.

Linga.....Cutbush .....M, M, & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi.....Richardson.....T. M. & Co.
Arankola.....Alexander.....M. M. & Co.
Sudrie .....Evans.....T. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie.....Macdonald.....W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein.....Bennett.....Arab Steamers
Begum .....Mill-r.....T. M. & Co
Clearway.....Picktorn.....& Co
Cocoanada.....Hitcoings.....M. M. & Co
Celtic King.....Humphreys.....P. & O
Ile di Da.....Adoo.....Pumbotum & Co.
Jeneig.....Morrison.....T. M. & Co
.ean .....Christiansen.....Bombay Co
Palitana .....Knipple.....M. M. & Co
Rahamani.....Cusack.....T. M. & Co
Saigon Maru.....Yamaguchi.....O. S. K.
Sandon Hall.....J. Rowlands.....W. & A. G. & Co
Ikh.....Ellitt.....T. M. & Co
Paiyabi.....Cottrell.....E. E. C. & Co
Vita .....Commack.....M M. & Co
Zoroastrian.....Osborne.....Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 9.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Savona (s) 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Ischia (s) 1,000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR GENEVA.

Porto de Savona (s) 1 bundle woollen carpets, Allen Brothers,

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Savona (s) 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ethelolf (s) 10,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 120 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakushika Maru (s) 74 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 400 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.

Malta (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 31 cwts. sharkfins, M. J. Joomakhoy and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Oriental (s) 1 package woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Porto de Savona from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—4 cases watches, 13 bales silk waste yarn, 30 bales 115 cases cotton goods, 78 cases mixed piecegoods, 6,649 bags almonds, 10 bags nuts, 50 cases chestnuts, 11 cases glass bottles, 3 bags coffee, 50 cases peas, 2 packages grapes, 619 cases figs, 18 packages googar, 3 packages gum, 500 bags seeds, 200 bags cummin seed, 10 barrels pomice, 8 bundles skins, 22 bundles 22 bales hides, 196 cases colours, 4 cases olive oil, 103 cases oil, 4 cases essential oil, 25 bags salt, 12 cases 5 bales paper, 2 cases confectionery, 142 barrels tartaric acid powder, 8 casks acid, 2 casks 20 cases wine, 62 cases Vermouth, 525 cases condensed milk, 110 cases provisions and oilman's stores.

S. S. Brig Flordimar from Muscat, Agents L. Purshotam.—837 packages 792 bags 2 bundles 235 cases dates, 29 packages mother of pearl shells, 1 bag mustard seed, 1 bundle old spelter sheets.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

The disturbance in Northern India has given no further precipitation; it had practically disappeared.

Forecast:—A few light falls of rain in Upper Assam.

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

A few falls of rain has been reported from Upper Assam and the Andamans; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

A depression is advancing eastwards from Persia and cloud has appeared in Baluchistan. Temperature is lower than usual in the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 9TH JANUARY, 1915.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th January, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the extreme western districts and normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind but normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is below normal in Rajputana; day temperature is in excess in upper Sind but in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan but damper at Karwar. Temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 9th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.8	56.6	75	..	0.40	—1.51
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	76.4	62.4	52	..	3.17	2.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.1	43.7	80	..	0.30	—0.35
Rawalpindi	62.7	32.8	96	..	4.15	2.47
Lahore	66.3	37.0	93	..	1.07	0.41
Hissar	70.1	35.9	82	..	0.02	..
Ambala	64.7	42.2	88	..	0.49	—1.20
Delhi	67.0	42.8	79	..	?	?
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	69.1	43.7	73	..	0.08	—0.49
Mainpuri	70.8	42.4	84	..	0.10	—0.68
Jhansi	78.6	44.0	66	..	0	—0.53
Cawnpore	74.6	47.5	76	..	0.06	—0.80
Allahabad	77.8	47.2	58	..	0	—0.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.8	42.0	93	..	0.52	0.32
Karachi	75.4	54.4	64	..	0.55	0.27
Ajmer	67.8	37.0	54	..	0.49	—0.03
Jaipore	71.4	39.2	44	..	0.12	—0.33
Kotah	71.6	48.6	55	..	0.28	—0.13
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	74.8	48.0	64	..	0.16	0.01
Dwarka	75.3	54.8	65	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval	80.4	56.0	42	..	0	—0.40
Rajkot	75.2	41.9	38	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	77.4	43.2	07	..	0	—0.32
Surat	79.3	52.5	55	..	0.70	0.51
Ahmedabad	79.2	56.0	38	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	77.3	41.7	52	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemach	69.1	39.0	52	..	0.45	0.07
Indore	72	43.2	46	..	0 85	0.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.0	46.9	62	..	0	—0.99
Saugor	78.0	46.2	51	..	0	—1.17
Hoshangabad	76.	45 8	41	..	1.34	0 31
Khandwa	77.9	41.9	56	..	0.48	—0.38
Akola	85.2	44.9	37	..	0.59	—0.80
Amraoti	83.0	38.3	37	..	0.30	—1.01
Nagpur	83.1	51.4	47	..	1.02	0.44
Chanda	84.6	51.2	56	..	0.38	—0.85
Raipur	83.3	56.1	59	..	0.08	—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.2	62.3	55	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri	81.7	65.1	42	..	0.42	—0.18
Mormugao	82.2	68.8	63	..	1.43	0.29
Karwar	86.1	66.4	94	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	79.4	42.1	42	..	1.78	1.04
Ahmednagar	78.9	47.3	29	..	1.66	0.66
Poona	82.4	48.5	60	..	0.55	—0.50
Sholapur	84.8	58.6	36	..	3.36	1.93
Bijapur	85.0	60.2	35	..	2.79	1.60
Belgaum	83.6	55.3	60	..	3.77	1.92
Aurangabad	80.6	57.4	22	..	1.13	0.28
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.1	55.5	45	..	0.70	—0.07
Hyderabad	85.3	61.1	74	..	0.18	—0.91
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.1	72.0	78	..	3.45	0.13
Calicat	87.6	72.1	81	..	3.83	—2.14
Cochin	89.4	72.8	78	..	11.93	3.76
Colombo	88.2	72.1	89	..	16.27	—2.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	85.3	65.2	75	..	0.66	—5.41
Bellary	91.3	65.3	63	..	2.57	0.57
Guddapah	88.5	66.5	68	..	2.52	—1.99
Madras	85.0	65.9	85	..	14.80	—4.59
Bangalore	85.0	58.8	81	..	1.58	—1.25
Coimbatore	87.6	62.7	75	..	2.86	—1.78
Trichinopoly	87.3	67.2	71	..	4.79	—3.03
Negapatam	90.3	68.4	88	..	17.97	—0.42

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th January 1915 was 30 173 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 1 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong.

150—11.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. E. Jardine is posted as Resident of Gwalior.

Lieut.-Col. Prichard becomes Resident of Jaipur.

Mr. Maffey officiates as Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. David, Inspector of Mines, is granted medical leave up to 4th April next.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has three months' leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. C. H. B. Kenrick, W. A. J. Archibald and F. H. Richardson are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major R. J. T. Stuart becomes a Cantonment Magistrate, Baluchistan.

The appointment of Mr. A. W. Connolly, Manager of Rifle Factory, Ishapur, has been gazetted.

Eight British Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers are given Commissions in the Army.

The following appointments are made in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Lieutenant (Infantry):—W. W. Johnstone.

To be 2nd-Lieutenants (Cavalry):—V. W. Smith, W. B. Walter, C. C. Morgan, N. O. C. Marsh, D. Rennie, A. E. M. Audsley, W. Chubb, H. G. Allum, H. P. L. Leigh-Clarke, H. R. W. Watson and E. F. Marriot.

To be 2nd-Lieutenants (Infantry):—F. H. Edwardes, C. C. Armitage, C. V. Heron-Jones, R. H. Stevens, G. N. Rogers, J. N. Taylor, C. W. Short, A. P. Taylor, S. H. Harman, J. Moriarty, L. Bradley, O. Watson, A. Galvin, P. C. Peacock, F. Steadman, W. C. Spadwatt, G. E. C. Flynn, V. Hampton, E. B. Nelson, F. J. Salberg, A. I. Sargon, C. Hunnyban, T. W. E. Jamieson, G. Maltby, H. T. W. Bonsfield, D. Riley, M. L. C. Smith, J. R. Rayman, and R. W. Robinson.

Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred upon Honorary-Lieut. John Clarke, 1st Battalion, N. W. Railway Volunteers.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	Jan			Jan		
SAT	9	m 4 15	28 9	9	m 10 52	17 9
		5 40a	25 4		10 58a	21 2
SUN	10	m 5 12	26 1	10		
		7 5a	23 9		0 2a	17 0
M.	11	m 6 24	25 7	11	m 0 47	21 9
		8 35a	26 8		1 16a	16 8
TU.	12	m 7 47	25 8	12	m 2 17	21 7
		9 37a	27 10		2 17a	16 0
W.	13	m 8 54	25 9	13	m 3 27	20 10
		10 28a	28 11		3 13a	15 4
TH.	14	m 9 57	26 8	14	m 4 25	19 11
		11 12a	29 9		4 5a	14 11
F.	15	m 10 52	26 8	15	m 5 14	19 0
		11 52a	30 8		4 53a	14 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 9 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 17m
„ 10 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m
„ 11 (Monday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m
„ 12 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 19m
„ 13 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 20m
„ 14 (Thursday	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 20m
„ 15 (Friday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 21m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 11h.5h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9thm.2h. 42-6m. am New Moon January 15th 8h. 11-9p.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.983Inches.
Temperature of Air	71. 9degrees s.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	60.8 „
Dew Point	53.4 „
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.524 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10.....	0.9 „
Maximum temperature of Air	80.2 „
Minimum do. do.	64.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NN,NW.
Movement of Wind in mid-night to midnight	246Miles.

A German patrol broke into a Brussels Bank in Mail week—the Banque Outre-Mer—on the pretence that a wireless apparatus was in operation there. The only result, however, of a rigorous search was the discovery of a number of copies of English newspapers, and a fine of £5,000 was levied on the Bank for "being in possession of suspicious papers!"

Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P., the speaker of the House of Commons, in the course of his speech at a large recruiting meeting referring to the question of conscription, said: "I do not want to say much about conscription," because that is a method of raising troops which, personally, I have always been opposed to; but I do not wish to disguise from you the fact that if we really get into very severe difficulties it will be absolutely necessary to fall back upon conscription. I quite see the many difficulties of it. First of all, it is a very contentious topic. It would not be at all easy to pass through the House of Commons an Act but it would be necessary to do it by Act of Parliament. You could not very easily do it. There is a very strong feeling against it, and at the moment we do not wish to have any contentious subjects started in the House of Commons. We are all of one mind and are only anxious to serve and help our country. One of the drawbacks of conscription is that you get a lot of unwilling soldiers. We want men who are ready, keen, and willing. In fact, we want to lead them and not drive them." (Cheers.)

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LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
MAYNE'S Criminal Law of India 1914.	18	0	0
MAYNE'S Hindu Law and Usage 1914.	20	0	0
LYON and WADDELL'S Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914.	20	0	0
GHOSH on Mortgage Vol. II 1914	10	0	0
GOUR'S Transfer of Property Vol. I 1914.	10	0	0
WOODROFF'S Injunction 1914	12	0	0
SOHONI'S Code of Criminal Procedure 1914.	7	0	0
RATONLAL & DHIRAJLAL'S Law of Crimes 1914.	10	0	0
PHILLIPS and TREVELYAN'S Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
PARUCK'S Indian Succession Act 1913.	5	0	0

MEDICAL BOOKS.

BURGHARD'S System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914.	63	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914.	6	6	0
HARE'S Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914.	14	0	0
LATHAM and ENGLISH: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912.	63	0	0
CABOT'S Physical Diagnosis 1913.	12	8	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by WHITE and JELLIFFE 2 Vols. 1913.	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery of BENNETT 1914.	31	8	0
GUITERA'S Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912.	37	8	0
THOMSON'S Clinical Medicine 1914.	17	0	0
DA COSTA'S Modern Surgery 1914.	20	4	0
STEDMAN'S Medical Dictionary 1913.	15	12	0
DORLAND'S Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15	8	0
The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by SHAW & LA FETRA 1912.	78	12	0

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Late last Friday evening the local market recovered somewhat from the lowest point, and on Saturday morning prices were quoted steady at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 from the lowest point of the day before.

Exporters bought some ready delivery orders of Khamgaon Akola, but otherwise were not much in the market.

The Bazar bought, however, and prices advanced in the absence of any pressure to sell. The market closed with a firm tendency.

We quote:—
Good M. G. Broach (March), Rs. 190.
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola (Jan.) Rs. 159.
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola (March), Rs. 156.
Fine M. G. Bengal (Jan.), Rs. 138-9.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March), Rs. 139.
Fully Good Bengals (Jan. 15-25), Rs. 133-4.

WHEAT MARKET.

Home advices state that the wheat market generally has been rather inactive, but there has been a firm undertone, and prices have advanced under the influence of better American markets, and the feeling that the estimates of the Argentine crop were too optimistic. The acreage of the new winter crop has been variously estimated at about 41,000,000 acres, but the official estimate for Kansas, the great surplus State, gives the area sown as 8,870,000 acres, as against 8,500,000 last year. The official prohibition of the export of wheat from this country, combined with the Australian crop failure, will cause a serious loss in prospective supplies.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	8,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	300
„ Imports	16,745
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Barely Steady.	
Mid. Americans	4.74
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.30
New York Official noon call March	8.07
„ „ „ May ..	8.27
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	7.95

Liverpool, Jan. 8 h.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6 000
„ „ Sales on Sep. & for Exp.	1,000
„ „ Sale of East Indian	650
„ „ Imports	14,615
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Steady.	
Mid. Americans	4·71
Egyptian F.G.F.	6·30
New York Official noon call | March	8·03
| May	8·22
New Orleans 10 a.m. May, Holiday.	

Liverpool, Jan. 9th. 1915.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
„ Imports	22,439
Mid. Americans	4.80
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.30
Tone of Cotton :—Steady for demand.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.58 4.50
June-July	..
July-Aug.	4.64 4.56
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.74 4.66
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.78 4.71

Liverpool, Jan 8th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4—51	4—51
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4—56	4—56
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4—66	4—66
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4—71	4—71

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.51	4.58
J. J.	..	..
J. A.	4.56	4.63
A. S.	..	..
S. O.	..	..
O. N.	4.66	4.73
N. D.	..	..
D J.	..	..
J. F.	4.71	4.78

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	14,615
Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.50—4.49
June-July	...
July-Aug.	4.56—4.55
Aug.-Sept.	...
Sept.-Oct.	...
Oct.-Nov.	4.66—4 65
Nov.-Dec.	...
Dec.-Jan.	...
Jan.-Feb.	4.71—4.70

Liverpool Jan. 9.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	22,439

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
May-June.	4.51	4.54
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.56	4.60
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.66	4.69
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.71	4.75

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'16
7th Jan. Close	4.50½	4.56	4.67	4.71½
8th Jan. Opening	4.50	4.55	4.66	4.70½
8th Jan. Close ..	4.51	4.56	4.67	4.71½
	+1			

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July
7th Jan. Close	6.33	6.47 (?)
8th Jan. Open	6·34	6·48
8th Jan. Close	6·34	6·48
	+1	+1

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
6th Jan. Close ..	8.05	8.25	8.67
7th. Jan. Close ..	7.97	8.17	8.59
8th Jan. . 11 a.m.	8.02	8.22	8·62

NEW ORLEANS

	Mch.	May.
6th Jan. Close.	7.74	7.95
7th Jan. Close.	7.68	7.89
8th Jan. 11 a.m...	..	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

New York, Jan. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	65,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	80,000
Futures at New York March	8.08
Previous closing price	7 97
Futures at New York May	8.31
Previous closing price	8·17
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	7⅞
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	Holiday.
Futures at New Orleans March	
„ „ May	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	..4.83 3/5
Silver Commercial Bars..	48⅜
Previous price	8·05
Previous price	7⅞

LATER.

Stock of Cotton at N. S. Ports	..16,27,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	..12,92,000

New York, 9th Jan. 1915.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	76,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	53,000
Futures at New York March	8.16
Previous closing price	8.08
Futures at New York May	8.37
Previous closing price	8.31
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Previous price	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7⅞
Previous price	7⅞
Futures at New Orleans March ..	7.85
Futures at New Orleans May	8.08

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan 7th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.12
F.G. „ „	3.24
Fine „ „	3.36
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	3.94
Good Oomra M. G.	3.88
F.G. „ „	4.00
Fine „ „	4.12
Good M. G. Oomra	3.88
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.12
Good Broach	4.10
F.G. „	4.25
Fine „	4.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 8th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
„ Forwarded	128,000
„ Imports	204,000
„ Stock	901,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 9th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,370,000
Total Sales	46,000
East Indian Sales	3,300
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	3,000
East Indian Export	400
East Indian Stock	59,000
East Indian Forwarded	20,300
East Indian Actual Export	800
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	400
American Afloat	380,000
East Indian Afloat	21,000
Total Afloat	452,000

ARRIVALS.

8th Jan. 1915	Bales
Khandeish	1,036
Central India	—
Barsi & Nagpur	683
Berar	623
Central Provinces	1 294
Dhollera	84
Broach	—
Compta & Dharwar	—
Westerns	51
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,732
Rajputana	212
Total	7,715
Total to date since 1st Sept. 1914 ..	306,310
„ same time last season	1,002,640

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1914	Same period last year
Cotton	7,715 Bls.	....	63,684 Bls.	1,12,159 Bls.
Wheat	12,806 Cwts.	....	1,94,672 Cwts.	24,876 Cwts.
Linseed	958	....	4,038	80,217
Rap, Rai, Mustard Seeds	397	....	6,816	1,054
Gingellyseed	3,765	....	27,907	1,22,018
Poppyseed	18	....	18	1,700
Groundnut	5,424	....	34,347	87,156
Castorseed	922	....	18,896	38,112
Rice	15,211	....	42,830	31,946
Myrabollams	4,452	....	20,276	16,943
Cottonseed	9,661	....	1,37,814	2,71,785
Mowraseed	12	....	2,151	3,101
Gram	700	....	10,217	11,010
Jowari	2,890	....	25 629	34,667
Barley	225	....	464	93
Maize	38	....	291	—

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	22¾
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 8,27,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	2 3-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3-4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1 5-8

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. 180—B25.

London, Jan. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot..	22 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2 5-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅛
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1⅝

London, Jan. 9th, 1915.

Bar Silver Spot	22 11/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan ..	2 5/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans . ..	1⅝

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 7th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	68,848,000	Dec.	646,000
Public Deposits .	23,809,000	„	3,114,000
Other do.	133,349,000	Inc.	5,294,000
Govt Securities .	14,810,000	„	2,000
Other Securities	108,922,000	„	2,686,000
Notes & Gold	54,422,000	Dec.	382,000

The Bank Reserve is 33 % of the Liabilities,

Liverpool Jan. 9.

On the 12th December, The Bank of England issued the following:—

"The sum of £ 650,000 part of the amount set aside on account of the Secretary of State for India Gold Standard Reserve has been released."

The Bank of England on the 16th December reported :—

"£ 1,000,000 set aside on account of H. M Treasury Currency Notes Redemption Account."

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a weak tone to-day, and a further drop took place in the prices of several shares.

In Mill Shares, Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,745, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,382½, Standard to Rs. 845, Currimbhai to Rs. 182½, Ahmedabad advanced to Rs. 775 and Kohinoors to Rs. 670.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,020.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 255 and Sun Mill Shares at Rs. 102½.

Bank of Bombay shares stood unchanged at Rs. 1,645 c. d.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 219 and Bombay Burma Trading shares to Rs. 912½.

Simplex Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 256.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 94, but closed at Rs. 93, Deferred were placed at the prices varying from 194 to 192.

In Press shares Indian Cottons were in demand at Rs. Rs. 131½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,167½.

Central Provinces Railway shares improved to Rs. 112 and Mandra Bhou to Rs. 24.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm and business was reported at Rs. 93¾.

A good inquiry was noticed for the 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds and they changed hands in a lot at Rs. 98¾, (1914).

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Jan. 7th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. C.I.F May.-June	53
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July	52
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F nominal	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb.	2/9½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fee—60 lbs. January	53/3
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.	53/3

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	49¼
Tone Rapeseed	42¾

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb. Paid	45½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6/1/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta C.I.F. Excluding duty and landing charges	22/1½

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 58¾
Copper Braziers	£ 73½
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11/5/0

London Jan. 8th.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59⅛
Copper Braziers	£74½
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	11/5/0

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May, June Paid	5 3/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July	5 2/3
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. nominal	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers	2/9 ¼

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa fee 60 lb. . January	5 4/3
Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. nominal.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. Paid	50
Calcutta linseed Buyers	4 9/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid.	47

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6/4/3

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta C.I.F. Excluding duty on landing charges	22 1½

London, Jan. 9th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June	54¼
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June.-July	54
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F. Nominal.	
Tone :—Wheat sparingly offered.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan. paid	54 3/4

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	50⅜
Linseed Calcutta	49½

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	47⅛

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£ 6/1/3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£59⅜
Copper Braziers	£74 1/2
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11-5-0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan. Feb.	2/9

SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

For the month of November 1914.

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards)

Bleached & White	18,517,000
Unbleached & Grey	74,309,000
Dyed & Colored	4,377,000
Printed	5,530,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed & Bleached	301,000
Unbleached & Grey	188,000
Total Shipments of Salt	...

TO RANGOON.

Bleached & White	1,562,000
Unbleached & Grey	543,000
Dyed & Colored	738,000
Printed	667,000
Dyed & Bleached	153,000
Unbleached & Grey	13,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.)

Bleached & White	1,513,000
Unbleached & Grey	1,603,000
Dyed and Colored	721,000
Printed	1,844,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed & Bleached	55,000
Unbleached & Grey	69,000

TO BOMBAY.

Bleached & White	8,714,000
Unbleached & Grey	6,922,000
Dyed & Colored	6,090,000
Printed	9,444,000
Dyed & Bleached	200,000
Unbleached & Grey	385,000

TO KARACHI.

Bleached & White	6,823,000
Unbleached & Grey	620,000
Dyed & Colored	1,285,000
Printed	2,313,000
Dyed & Bleached	41,000
Unbleached & Grey	21,000

INDIGO CROP FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The final indigo crop forecast for the current season estimates the outturns at seven per cent. less than the last year.

PROMISING WHEAT CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

It is stated in the Punjab Agricultural Notes that the wheat crop now promises particularly well. The area under wheat crop is at least 12 per cent. above the average and given some showers towards the end of January, bumper crops should be reaped this Spring.

TRADE AT PONDICHERRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 9.

Trade has considerably improved with the beginning of the year and several firms have re-commenced purchases of groundnuts The arrivals, however, are small and unsteady and prices are fluctuating. Several firms have received consignments of goods from France which should go a long way towards lowering the prices of imported articles, which have advanced from 26 to 50 per cent. since the outbreak of the war.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The sixth conference of the all-India Ayurvedic practioners was held to-day. Two hundred delegates from all provinces of India were present. Kabiraj Jogendra Nath Sen welcomed the delegates. Pandit Lakshi Ram Swami, physician to the Maharajah of Jeypore was elected president. The Conference offered prayers for the success of the British Arms and expressed sympathy with the Viceroy in his bereavement. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

A Revised draft form of prospecting for mining leases has been sent out to Local Governments for adoption.

Afghanistan has had unusually heavy winter this cold weather and already two inches of snow had fallen by the second week of December. Everything is quiet.

The hatred against the British has now got to such a pitch among German Officers and soldiers that they no longer salute each other in the usual way with "good morning" or "good bye." According to a letter received by the *Hannoverache Kurier* from a Landwehr Officer at the front, Officers or men now say:—"The Lord punish England," to which the response is:—"May He do so."

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. 180—D21.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. 180—D20.

GERMAN BUSINESS MORALITY

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., has prepared a short and highly interesting thesis for the Institute of Industry and Commerce, dealing with the not always scrupulous commercial methods of Germany.

"It has not been generally known," Sir William writes, "that in commerce, as in war, the methods employed by Germany have been completely organised for many years. Instead of looking on commerce as an arrangement for mutual benefit, the German nation has regarded it as a war. And, just as in the present war, all methods of attack are regarded by the military advisers of Germany as legitimate, so we are slowly awakening to the knowledge that German commercial and industrial methods have for years been aggressive. The war in which we are now engaged is, indeed, a war for the liberation of nations from commercial and industrial brutality, as well as for their deliverance from an attempted enslavement to German 'Kultur', as exemplified by the practices of their army.

"It is necessary to go further. Just as the German State has shown itself to be no respecter of treaties; just as the leaders of the German army have revealed themselves as breakers of every humane law, treacherous, and deceitful, so long as they think they can gain their ends; so it is 'foolish not to be warned that the German nation, as a whole, is completely unworthy of trust; that commercial agreements are regarded by members of that nation as binding only so long as some advantage is to be gained by keeping to them; and that honesty is excusable if only it appears to lead to German prosperity."

It may be mentioned that Sir William Ramsay, as chairman of the Educational and Research Committee of the Institute, has already taken the necessary steps towards forming a Central Committee of leading scientific and educational authorities in order to more effectively carry out the policy of the Institute with regard to the standardisation of education, and in the drafting of a curriculum to suit the requirements of industry.

LOVE STORY OF THE WAR.

BELGIAN WOMAN'S DEVOTION TO AN OFFICER.

At Godalming Police Court on December 17, a young Belgian woman, named Maria Pigneur, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. The evidence showed that two Belgian officers, accompanied by the prisoner, called at a hotel at Godalming where they had luncheon. Afterwards the prisoner went to another room and there drank some liniment. Doctors were summoned, and she recovered.

Lieutenant Collard, one of the officers, said he and Pigneur were lovers, but in Belgium an officer was not allowed to marry unless it were shown that the woman had a dowry of 40,000f. When he was wounded the prisoner came to see him in hospital at Antwerp every day. He saw her in London 15 days ago when he was seeing a comrade off to the front. Three or four days later he received a letter from her stating that as he seemed indifferent towards her she thought they had better part, and he replied agreeing to this course On December 9 he received a telegram from her stating that she was coming to Godalming for a last explanation.

Police-Superintendent Jennings said the woman had expressed deep regret, and pleaded that she had undergone much suffering and suspense during the past four months. He had ascertained that she formerly owned a business in Antwerp. When Lieutenant Collard was wounded she nursed him daily. She was in Antwerp during the whole of the bombardment. For four days and nights she was in a cellar without food. She had no clothes to go away in, and succeeded in making herself some garments by the light of a candle. She left the city and came to England destitute. He would be able, if the magistrate agreed, to arrange for a home for her.

The Magistrates discharged the prisoner, believing she had undergone enough suffering.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate the question of age limit of Matriculation students was again discussed. The present minimum age is sixteen years, complete on the first day of the month in which a student appears at the examination and the Senate has now changed the first day of the month into the last day of the year.

NEPAL DURBAR'S GIFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 99.

His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal has offered 5,000 maunds of Nepal cardamums and 43,280 lbs. of Indian tea for the use of the Indian troops serving in Europe. The gift has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

It is understood that the provisional scheme for the establishment of a High Court at Bankipore includes the appointment of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges.

JUDGMENT OF AMERICA.

UNCHANGED SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES.

Considerable amusement has been aroused by Professor Ludwig Stein's article in the "Vossische Zeitung," gloating over the alleged Germanophil trend of American opinion, extracts from which have been telegraphed from London, wired "The Times" correspondent, at Washington on Dec. 13. That arguments such as his should be allowed to appear in print and percolate abroad is deemed an excellent example of the infinite capacity for blundering which has characterized Teutonic efforts to capture American opinion.

To prophesy that the United States, like Turkey, Persia, and possibly China, may have to creep beneath the protecting wing of Prussian militarism; to extol Count Bernstorff for going behind the President's back and tampering with the American Press: to rub in with apparent satisfaction the fact that the United States is financially hard hit by the war, is, it is felt, magnificently calculated to impress people with German good will and disinterestedness. Nor is that all. There has been much admiring comment lately, especially in military circles, on the serene confidence with which German opinion is reported to be meeting what looks to the world like a series of huge disappointments. It is felt that if Professor Stein's article is any criterion of the kind of journalistic food to which the German public is treated, this confidence may well be nothing more impressive than the child of ignorance and misrepresentation.

THE CENSORSHIP.

Of Prussian domestic publicity methods a better object lesson could, indeed, hardly be contrived. It is, of course, a fact that our absurd censorship has hurt us, but it has not hurt us in the sense that Professor Stein implies. It has not made Germany less unpopular. It has not impaired American belief in the justice of our cause. What it has done is to arouse an annoyed contempt for British official intelligence and, indirectly, by its apparent influence upon the British point of view, to raise doubts as to the quality and patriotism of part of our democracy. Americans want us to win, not, primarily, that Anglo-Saxon efficiency may be advertised, but that certain Anglo-Saxon ideals may be vindicated.

There is, too, enough plausibility in Professor Stein's remarks about Mr. Hearst to make them eminently unfair. Mr. Hearst has not, like some other great newspaper owners, supported the Allies through thick and thin, His newspapers have, on occasion, played into the hands of the Germans. But in his English publications he has at any rate not been pro-German, and to suggest that he has been won over by the personal influence of Count Bernstorff is an insult to a man who, as even his enemies admit, has always had the courage of his personal opinions.

TESTIMONY FROM EAST AND WEST.

People at home must not imagine that because non-German Americans now criticize certain aspects of our behaviour they are any the less anxious to see us win than they were three months ago. Washington is a bad place from which to generalize about public opinion, but the testimony of Congress men, after spending their holidays in all parts of the country, is strongly to that effect.

In some of the communities in the West there may not be that positive sympathy with Great Britain and France that one finds in the East—it would, for various reasons, be rather surprising if there were—but there is instead an equally serviceable antipathy to Germany and German methods based primarily upon the treatment of Belgium, but also upon the growing, if vague, feeling which German propagandists have done much to foster, that there is something sinister and wrong about the Kaiser.

It may be argued that the agitation over our contraband policy, and the movement of Congress to handicap us by prohibiting the export of arms and ammunition, run contrary to this judgment. I do not believe the argument necessarily holds. The demand for the prohibition of trade in arms was due to humanitarian and not to pro-German motives. The agitation about contraband was due to the economic plight of certain sectional and special interests, and not to any desire to curtail the fruits of our control of the seas.

It must not be imagained that we can consequently afford to take a high-handed line diplomatically, or ignore the necessity of keeping our case before the public. To be narrow-minded over trade matters would be a poor return for the sympathy that has been given us, and to take it for granted that the whole American nation, except the Teutonic element, has made up its mind about the issues of the war would be an immense help to the German propagandist, who may be expected when the time arrives to leave nothing undone to create a sentiment calculated to force the hands of those who, like the President, already see that American offers of mediation are worse than futile until the war has been fought to a finish.

The Cauvery Reservoir dam having now reached a height of 70 feet, the Mysore Government are able to guarantee the Kolar Gold Mines a further supply of 2,000 horse power of electrical energy from the Cauvery Power Station from 16th July next and increased power as the height of the dam increases.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. 180—C16

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Opening Ceremony of New Building, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.

Tableaux Vivants in aid of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and Naval War Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Entertainment in honour of Mr. and Mrs. M. K Ghandi, Mount Petit, Pedder Road, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10. p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

January 11.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

11. Meeting. There will be a meeting of all Officers Commanding Cos. and Cr. Sergeants at Head-Quarters at 6-45 p.m., on Tuesday, January 12th.

12. Enrolment. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8267 Vol. P. D. McQueen.

13. Transfer.—No. 7542 Vol. J. Reed, is transferred from "G" Coy. to the Reserve from this date.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

January 11.

I. Recruits:—All recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m. Parades for the week ending January 16th:—

II. Santa Cruz C. and D. Troops, Tuesday 12th at 7 a.m., at the Camp Riding School. Dress, Drill order, khaki, Fort. A and B Troops, Wednesday 13th at 7-15 a.m., at the Fort Riding School. Dress, drill order, khaki.

All members must attend these parades unless granted leave of absence by their troop leaders.

Week-end Reconnaissance:—Arrangements are being made for a Reconnaissance Ride on 16th and 17th January starting from Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m., and returning on Sunday evening. Exact details will be issued later. Members intending to take part will send their names to Head Quarters not later than Wednesday.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band o fthe 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A pair of young four-horned Antelopes (Tetraceros quadricornis) have been presented by Mr. Jehangir M. Mehta to the Zoological Collection.

THE MAILS.

The English mail steamer Arabia, with the mails of the 19th instant, and a number of passengers arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning. The homeward bound mail boat, India, sailed on Saturday afternoon.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.

A labourer, named Pandu Awda, aged twenty-five years, was working in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Jamnagar Street on Friday, when he fell from a stack of cotton bales and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Friday was 58, as compared with 101 of the same date last year and 87 of 1913. No cases of either plague or cholera were registered during the day, but three small-pox attacks were reported. The total number of rats caught was 2,253 out of which only one, found at Mandvi, turned to be plague-stricken.

FATAL FALL.

A Hindu girl, named Gundabai, aged about four years, daughter of Valabhdas Odhowji, residing on the first floor of a house in Picket Cross-Road, was playing on the verandah of the house on Friday evening, when she accidentally fell over the railings on to the road below and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries on Saturday morning.

THE SKATING RINK.

All the sessions at the Skating Rink are well patronised, Thursday being a particularly favourite day for skaters. The management have arranged combined skating and dancing sessions to-morrow, and a spacious dancing enclosure will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the rink, with the floor specially prepared for dancing. The outer circle will be reserved for skaters, so that dancing and skating will be simultaneous, from 9-30 to midnight. The entrance fee will be one rupee. The rink band will be in attendance.

HOSPITAL SHIP IN BOMBAY.

The hospital ship Sicilia, one of the two ships fitted up in England for wounded Indian Soldiers which were mentioned in these columns a month or two ago, is now in Bombay harbour. She arrived from Southampton on Friday night, and brought **325 wounded and invalided Indian soldiers who have been serving at the front. Only** those who were seriously wounded, 27 in all, were taken to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, the others being sent to up-country stations.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONCERT.

A concert in aid of the War Relief Fund, arranged by the Bombay Indian Christian Association, took place in the C. M. S. Hall, Girgaum, on Saturday, and was very successful. Those taking part in a varied and attractive programme were the Y. W. C. A. ladies, Miss Januschke, Mr. Frank Clark, Misses Hoxie & Picken. Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. R. P. Mears, Miss Lang, Miss Denison, Mr. A. Watson, The Choir. Mr. Martyn, Mr. A. T. Gosford, Mr. H. H. Comfort, Mr. R. S. Jackson, the American Mission High School Boys, Prof Baldev Varma Gandharva Vidya laya, Prof. Vishnu Annaji Kashalkar-Gandharva Vidyalaya, and Mr. B. N. Athavale.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Bhoribai, a Hindu woman aged about twenty-five years.

The evidence showed that about 2 p.m. on Friday, the deceased was walking along Soparibang Road, when she was knocked down and run over by a big motor van belonging to the Eastern Chemical Company. She was severely injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Saturday night. Witnesses alleged that the car was on the wrong side of the road, was going very fast, and that the driver had not sounded the horn.

The driver of the van Baloo Raghoo stated that he was going on the proper side when the chain broke all of a sudden and the steering gear turned to one side. He put the brake but before he could do this, the deceased got caught. He extricated the deceased and put her on one side.

Inspector E. De'Burgh deposed that at the time the accident occurred he was going along the road. The car was then on the wrong side. He had the deceased removed to hospital. The driver told him that the chain under the van which guided it had broken. He examined the chain and found that it had broken. He then walked up the road for fifty yards and followed the tracks. He found that about fifteen paces from the place of occurrence, the car had swerved suddenly to the right.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HIS THIRD CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Haroon Isaac with the theft of a camp cot, belonging to Nusserwan Godrej, an Irani tea-shop keeper, of Fort Street. On Friday evening the complainant was informed that the accused had carried away his cot, which was lying outside the shop, and gone towards the Victoria Terminus. He went on his bicycle in pursuit of the accused and seized him after a chase. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CEYLON'S GIFT FOR WOUNDED TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 10.

A telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that His Majesty's Government highly appreciate the generous gift from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce of a motor ambulance for wounded British troops.

The London Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cables that the appointment of Lord Inchcape as Chairman of the P. & O. Company was confirmed at a meeting of directors.

The London Stock Exchange business is growing.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 10

In reply to a request by the Government for their opinion on the proposed reorganisation of the Department of Commerce and Industry the Karachi Chamber of Commerce have expressed opinion that special full time officers of Commercial Intelligence directly under the control of the Government of India should be appointed for Eastern and Western India, respectively.

BISHOP OF ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

At the Cathedral here this morning the Revd. Herbert Fakenham Walsh, Bishop-Designate of the newly constituted See of Assam, was consecrated. The Metropolitan officiated, supported by the Bishops of Madras, Nagpur, Chota Nagpur, Bombay and Lucknow.

A NURSE IN THE TRENCHES.

The following is an extract from the letter of a Red Cross nurse who is posted in hopital behind the firing line in the North West of France:—

I've only just returned from the trenches attending the wounded, and my thick shoes got absolutely sodden with rain. It was just terrible; the rain pelted down, and as I walked over the battlefield, strewn with the remains of battle, I sank first into one bog and then into holes where the shells had routed up the earth

I got saturated to the skin, and my haversack and water-bottle hung like wet dogs on my back. The sufferings of the soldiers are terrible, and they were so pleased to see us in the trenches. At a little farmhouse quite close to the trench we were shelled with shrapnel. The house was ruined and we had to clear out with our wounded. Horses were shot down, and the people in outlying farms fled for their lives with just a big bundle on their shoulders. I am expecting to go back to trench work any day now. There is a possibility of my being sent with a dresser to Ypres to the British troops, where fighting is so very heavy.

By the way I had to cross a temporary bridge in the field which, needless to say, collapsed just as I went to step on to terra firma, landing me down into the stream. I was hauled out by the commandant. The boys in the trenches had to laugh, and I did not mind as long as I caused them a bit of fun. Shall bring you home a bit of shrapnel from a shell which exploded not more than ten yards in front of me.

The collection of the Poona Branch of the War Fund now amount to Rs. 53,434.

MAHALUXMI RACES

EXCITING AFTERNOON.

DEAD-HEAT WINNER DISQUALIFIED.

FAVOURITE LEFT AT THE GATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Owing to the numerous entries for the Goregaon and Prongs Plates, these races were divided, the proceedings being spun out to an interesting card of no less than eight events, necessitating an early start at 2-30 p.m. The attendance appeared to be above the average and speculation on the tote was much brisker than it has hitherto been this season, the two machines in the first enclosure raking in no less than Rs. 1,98,160, or Rs. 1,840 short of two lakhs. Although there was nothing sensational about the returns as on the previous Saturday, the prices paid on the winners were nearly in all cases correct to their mathematical values, due to the excellent handicapping.

There was again a fuddle-up about the judging in the second race, the 2nd division of the Goregaon Plate, which caused a few minutes of excruciating anxiety to Faleh Khan's "place" supporters and a good deal of growling as well. Jawan's number, 3, was hoisted up under the dead-heaters Nasirabad and Ruby Fish, as having run third. As the mistake was so palpable, a groan of disapproval went up from the crowd, when it was taken down, and after a little delay Faleh Khan's number. 13, was duly substituted. The judge was probably so exercised trying to disentangle the two leaders who finished together, the rest of the business escaped him. In former years there was no secret made of the fact, that Colonel Bull's factotum in the box. the late Mr. Cursetjee the handicapper, looked after the placed horses, when the issue was a near thing between the first two Why can this not be done now? The case of too many cooks spoiling the broth cannot arise, because their functions are quite separate. At any rate these disagreeable *contretemps* in judging are occurring too frequently, and if it is possible to avoid them by two or three observers officiating, let's have them, by all means.

When on this subject, it might not be out of place to draw the attention of the authorities to the lax manner in which Rules 75, 76, and 77 are interpreted both by the Club and owners. It is questionable whether one-half of the racing colours are registered at all. In fairness to the judge, and the big crowd who follow t'e running of a race, the rules bearing on this point should be rigorously enforced. Moreover, when colours are submitted for registration, only primary ones should be allowed. Who can distinguish between dirty faded, samples of pink, rose light red and other similar blends? And it is absolutely essential that even with primary colours, combinations should be so arranged as to be distinguished at a glance: hoops should not be less than four inches broad. Black and white halved, red and white halved, etc., should be proscribed altogether: from one point of view they appear all black or red, and from another, all white.

In the second race, the 2nd Division of the Goregaon Plate, where the judge returned Naserabad and Ruby Fish as having run a dead-heat, an objection was lodged by the latter on returning to scale for boring, which was upheld, Nasirabad being disqualified and under Rule 150 placed last in the race. This preposterous Rule is in force all over the world where racing exists, and has apparently been copied by all the Racing Clubs from the English Jockey Club's ruling on the point. How such a ridiculous, arbitrary law should have been permitted to appear year after year, without modification, on any sensible racing code, is difficult to understand. The result of a race between two horses may be disturbed by boring or other form of foul riding, but it does not necessarily follow from this that the delinquent would under any circumstances not have run second. He might be a distance ahead of the third horse when the accident occurred, and yet under this precious ruling, the Stewards have no alternative than to deprive him of his "place" and put him last in the race. If the interference is judged to constitute an offence, punishment can always be meted out by complete disqualification, but surely this should be a question to be left to the discretion of the Stewards. In the case last Saturday Nasirabad possibly did interfere with Ruby Fish just getting his nose in front at the psychological moment, but it would require a wide stretch of imagination to conceive that his little mix-up with Ruby Fish was the cause of Faleh Khan not running second. It is satisfactory to hear that the question is being agitated at home, and it is more than probable the Rule will undergo t'e requisite modification, so that complete disqualification will be a matter at the discretion of the Stewards And it can't come too soon.

An unfortunate incident occurred in the 2nd Division of the Prongs Plate, when Rag Time, the favourite, was left standing at the gate and took no part in the race. Zammil, Rag Time's jockey, stated that his horse though not really troublesome, was a little diffident about going up to the gate and as he was coaxing him, asked the starter to wait, but Mr O'Gorman let the field go. Mr. O'Gorman on the other hand said that Zammil would not come up and he could not wait any longer and had to start the remainder. Whatever the cause, it was a most exasperating occurrence for the large body of the public who had planked their money down on Rag Time and didn't get a run for it. By the rules of racing, written or otherwise, this is all in the game and has to be borne with as much equanimity as can be mustered up for the occasion. But is it not possible that the modified conditions imposed by the tote put rather a different complexion on the matter? The Club in exacting a ten per pent. commission receives a legal consideration, whereby it enters into a contract with the backers of the respective horses in a race, that the little business which has been paid for shall be duly performed, in other words, a "run" is a *sine qua non*, and in default through misadventure, the contract becomes void, necessitating the return of the money at least. The Club's reply of course would be, that it cannot be held responsible for what it cannot control. This may be, but the question that might arise is, that by law, owing to the receipt of t' is "consideration," the Club might have saddled itself with a liability nevertheless, and what was looked upon in the light of a mere sporting venture might be transformed into a pretty stiff business contract by the 10 per cent. commission levied.

Out of the eight events carded, in sporting parlance, there were two real good things "sticking out." Rag Time for the Prongs Plate and Beyrut for the Musjid Plate, Rag Time's chance was dissipated by declining to take part in the race, and it was a thousand pities Beyrut did not attempt to save his reputation by following suit, In the Holiday Plate a fortnight before he ran like a lame dog over six furlongs carrying 9st. 2lbs. A few hours later with 9st. 9lbs. up he accounted for Rozelmulook in the Marine Lines Plate over 7 furlongs, conceding the latter 9lbs. This was a startling reversal of form, which was supposed to be due to the extra furlong he had to travel, for it must be remembered, that Rozelmulook with 9lbs in his favour, was a more formidable opponent than Ace of Hearts at 13lbs. On Saturday with only 4lbs. the worst of the weights, but with a furlong further in his favour, Beyrut ran hopelessly in the ruck, whereas his former opponent, Rozelmulook, won the race pulling up. One does not know how to comment on such an extraordinary exhibition: it baffles a explanation. A horse which obviously displays such pronounced roguish propensities for in-and-out running should be "warned off" for a spell, so that he can ruminate in the solitude of his box over his lack of sporting enterprise. A horse like Beyrut would break the Bank of England; he was well supported by his connections on Saturday, who were much disappointed with his performance.

Details:—

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Division III. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 150; third, Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. A. Nanjee's BACK BAY 8-3 Bowley ... 1
Mr. Abdoola Mana's HONG KONG 9-3 Mr. Crawford ... 2
Mr. H. R. Sandford's PEPUL 8-10 Zammil... 3
Messrs. A. Jamsetjee and M. Jamal's ABDUL Native ... 4

Also Ran:—Sweetlips 8-10, Mitchell; Marigold 8-8, Kiakhosroo; Chungiz 8-6, Native; Sayel 8-4, Native; Nawag 8-4, Pratt; Uudhia 7-13, Japheth; Kassum 7-12, Crowden; Ringmaster 7-12, Mujeed; Kainmers 7-12, Ebrahim; Crisis 7-5, Abbas.

Won by short head—¼ length—4 lengths.

Time—1min. 23 4/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 46-8, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 37, and Rs. 15.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 7,250. Place Rs. 9,040.

The Race.—Ringmaster led out, followed by Back Bay and Pepul. At the half mile Back Bay took command and led into the straight. From the distance Hong Kong put in a well-timed run and got his head in front of Back Bay opposite the stand, the latter, however, came again and snatched the verdict by a short head.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Genl. N. O. Khan's RUBY FISH 9-4, Bowley 1
Mr. Pillcum's FALEH KHAN 8-5, Crowden 2
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's PRESENT 8-5, Japheth ... 3

Nasirabad dead-heated with Ruby Fish, the latter lodged an objection at the scales for boring which was upheld and the race given to Ruby Fish.

Also Ran:—Aye Aye Sir 9-5, Harrison; Jawan 9-2, Fahad; Red Flag 9-2, Williams; Cardiff 9-0, Williams; Columbus 9-0, Sampson; Nasirabad 8-10, Purtoosingh; Sherali 8-8, Pratt; Monitor 8-2, Dhondi; Turkish General 8-0, Ebrahim; Guldasta 7-10, Abbas.

Won by ½ length—½ length. Time 1min. 24 1/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 164. Places Rs. 46-8, Rs. 78, and Rs. 68-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 9,490, Places Rs. 12,650.

The Race.—The field was so much bunched up to the bend it was difficult to tell what was leading, but Nasirabad, Ruby Fish, and Faleh Khan always appeared to have the best of the running, and after a desperate race down the straight the judge could not separate the first two. An objection being lodged against Nasirabad for boring, it was upheld and the race given to Ruby Fish.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Division II.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY 7-13, Crowden ... 1
Mr. R. H. Esmail's POWERFUL 7-7, Abbas 2
Mr. Yussuf Sheriff's JEMADAR 6-12, Harrison ... 3
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's SHIMRAN 8-4, Purtoosingh ... 4

Also Ran.—Huddai 8-12, Pratt; Nayel Pasha 8-12, Ebrahim; Berlin Girl 8-1, Kamad; Alman 8-1, Kaikhosroo; Highborn 7-2, Japheth.

Won by a neck—½—neck. Time 1min. 39 4/5secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 45 and Rs. 40.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 10,080. Place Rs. 13,610.

The Race.—Berlin Girl and Alman showed up first. At the three furlongs Alman was leading, but was passed by Powerful at the bend. Down the straight Black Ivory came through and won.

Rag Time was left standing at the gate and took no part in the race.

THE GOREGAON PLATE—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN 9-0, Crowden ... 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SIRMUST 8-9, Mitchell 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MAURICE 7-10, Kaikhosroo ... 3
Genl. N. O. Khan's ENGINE 8-1, Bowley ... 4

Also Ran:—Beethoven 9-6, Hill; Anaz 8-12, Abbas; Flying Bird 8-12, Mr. Crawford; Matador 8-9, Pratt; Saood 8-4, Zammil; Lotus 8-1, Muzeed; Small Diamond 7-13, Harrison; Triumph 7-12, Kamad; Agent 7-11, Etul; Mulberry 7-4, Ebrahim.

Won by ½ length—½ length—neck.

Time—1min. 22 1-5secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 106. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 46 and Rs. 23-8.

Total Investments. Win. Rs. 11,470. Place Rs. 13,860.

The Race:—Matador led the field to the bend when Engine displaced him with Sirmust and Saidan close up. Down the straight a good race ensued, Saidan getting home first. Maurice just getting the better of Engine for third place.

THE PRONGS PLATE. (Division II.). Distance.—About 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's MAJBUR cd. 8-5, Bowley 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's MAKBUL 8-4, Zammil 2
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's RISING DAWN 7-11, Harrison ... 3
H. H. The Jam Sahib's BIGLIG 7-12, Purtoosingh ... 4

Also Ran:—Mars 9-2, Mujeed; Malacca 8-13, Abbas; Shanghai 8-8, Pratt; Chaser 8-8, Mr. Crawford; Ambassador 8-5, Kaikhosroo; Hurbia 8-2, Crowden; Mutar 7-12, Ebrahim; Royal Court 7-3, Sampson.

Won by 3 lengths—1—½.

Time:—1min. 39secs.

Totes paid Win Rs. 62 places Rs. 33, Rs. 39-8 Rs. 53-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 12,280 Place Rs. 13,810.

The Race.—Biglig, Makbul and Rising Dawn led with Majbur always handy. Turning into the straight Bowley sent Majbur along and it was all over.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Distance.—5 furlongs (straight).—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Genl. N. O. Khan's LADY MURIEL cd. 6-8, Japheth ... 1
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIONS 8-8, Kaikhosroo. 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradass's FORFEIT 10-1, Sampson ... 3
Mr. J. Crawford's PASTEL 7-5, Dhondi ... 4

Also Ran:—Lola 9-13, Hill; Sly Kiss 8-13, Mitchell; Lady Douglas 8-3, Harrison; Lady R. cd. 7-6, Mujeed; Grandboy 6-0, Kamad.

Won by 2 lengths—neck—½.

Time:—1min. 1sec.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 21, Rs. 19.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 11,820. Place, Rs. 13,080.

The Race:—Run on the "straight."

THE MUSJID PLATE. Distance.—About 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ROZELMULOOK 8-8, Pratt ... 1
Messrs. Ibrahim and Khaki's SOLAR STAR 7-8, Mujeed ... 2
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON cd. 7-12, Crowden ... 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s REGENT 8-0, Kaikhosroo. 4

Also Ran:—Beyrut 9-7, Mr. Crawford; Terror 9-5, Etul; Real Gold 9-4, Purtoosingh; Malster 8-8, Zammil; Haity cd. 8-5, Bowley; Young Hyderi 7-9, Kamad:

Won by 1 length (easily)—½—neck.

Time:—1min. 53 1-5secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 47-8. Place Rs. 16-8, Rs. 40, Rs. 22-8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 10,910. Place Rs. 13,420.

The Race:—Regent led for a stride or two, but Rozelmulook and Young Hyderi soon passed him, Beyrut flopping along a safe last. At the three furlongs Malster moved up a little with Solar Star. Rozelmulook was never troubled and won easily.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' DURBAN 8-3, Zammil. 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' GALLIARD Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH 8-4, Mujeed. 3
Aga Coochick Shah's ALWAR 7-9, Kamad. 4

Also Ran:—Sweden 9-2, Pratt; Minerva 9-2, Harrison; Fado 8-13, Mr. Crawford; Ream 8-12 Jodha Ram; Gafal 8-10 Etul; Abdul Aziz 8-4, Japheth; Nainava cd. 8-5, Bowley; Night Hawk 7-13, Abbas; Dhaidan 7-12, Crowden; Advocate 7-7, Wright; Tenebreuse 7-7, Sampson; Newmarket 7-6, Kaikhosroo; Dilkush 7-6, Ebrahim.

Time:—1 min. 21 4-5 secs.

Won by 2 lengths—neck—½.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 113-8. Place Rs. 30-8, Rs. 31, Rs. 28.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 18,180. Place Rs. 17,210.

The Race:—Advocate was left badly. Dhaidan and Nainava did most of the running to the bend, where Alwar, Ata Allah and Durban moved up. In the straight Durban came through and won easily. Galiard put in a good late run to second place.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Captain J. Stirling, Scottish Rifles,

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. P. Hoare, East Lancs.

LATER.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Captain C. L. Brierley, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. H. Kumbold, Grenadiers.

Lieut. W. Guest-Williams, Berkshires.

Captain G. Tryon, Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED IN NIGERIA.

Lieut. H. D. O'Brien, Nigeria Regiment. (Northamptons).

NOT MISSING AS REPORTED.

Lieut C. E. Parker, Shropshire Light Infantry.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. P. Van Neck, Grenadiers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. Rich, Cheshires.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain L. Birt, Berkshires.

Second-Lieut. Weeding, Welsh Regt.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. Farrier, South Wales Borderers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd, North Lancs.

CALCUTTA STEEPLECHASES.

GOOD RACING ON THE SECOND DAY.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The second day of the Calcutta Steeplechases took place to-day, and there was a large attendance. Details:—

SECOND PONY STEEPLECHASE.—2 1/4 miles.

Mr. Donetil's TARFOOT, 11-12, Mr. Roddick ... 1
Mr. Goculdas' ORIFLAMME, 9-9, Hoyt ... 2
Mr. Curtis Hayward's CARTRIDGE, 9-7, Williamson ... 3

Betting:—5 to 4, Tarfoot, 5 to 2 the others.

The Race for the first five furlongs, Cartridge led, with Oriflamme second, and Tarfoot last. A mile from home, Tarfoot displaced Oriflamme. The three ponies were practically level over the last fence, although Cartridge showed signs of distress. On the flat Oriflamme came again under the whip, just failing to score by a head, Cartridge seven lengths off third.

Time:—4 minutes 51 1/2 seconds. Tote paid Rs. 18 win.

SUBURBAN PLATE.—2 1/2 miles.

Mr Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK, 9-11, Barker ... 1
Mr. Butler's SHOLTO, 10-11, Mr. Roddick, ... 2
Mr. Donetil's LARKSPUR, 9-1, Clarke ... 0

This race was reduced to a farce. Larkspur refused, and Sholto ran out. Thus Dynevor Park got a lond lead, which helped her to win by three and a half lengths. Sholto was taken back and sent in pursuit, which, however, proved futile, although he had made up a lot of ground.

Time:—5 minutes 15 3/4 seconds. Tote paid Rs. 36 win.

AMATEUR PONY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—2 1/4 miles.

Dr. Taylor's BOBS, 11-6, Williamson, ... 1
Dr. Taylor's ENCORE, 11-1, Barker, ... 2
Mr. Walker's MONEY DOWN, 10-12, Owner, ... 3

Also Ran:—Roseleaf, 10-10, Tamar, 10-6.

The ponies waited on each other till two furlongs from home when Bobs and Encore joined. After a tremendous race, the former won by a short head: ten lengths between second and third.

Time:—4 minutes 55,4 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 35 win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17 for places.

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—3 miles.

Mr. Butler's BETT BIRR, 9-7, Mr. Roddick ... 1
Mr. Walker's SHIFTING SAND, 9-2, Mr. Evers, ... 2
Major Walter's KESMELDON, 9-0, Williamson ... 3
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 9-9, Barker ... 4

Also Ran:—Maste Miller, 11-4, Solution, 10-13, Pilot, 10-4, Peter Wise, 9-0.

To a good start, Pilot took the lead, with Kesmeldon second and Master Miller and Solution, level third, then Shifting Sand Sea Lad and Betty Birr. Peter Wise then was last. He jumped very slovenly, refused the third fence, and retired. Three furlongs from home, Pilot fell, giving his jockey a nasty throw. Betty Birr now shot forward, and going on splendidly won by five lengths. Shifting Sand displaced Kesmeldon by 1 1/4 lengths for second place and Sea Lad was fourth.

Tote paid Rs. 73 win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 19 and Rs. 79 places.

ELYSIUM PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's OREPESA, 9-0, Ferguson, ... 1
Mr. Barlett's SANTA BARBARA, 8-8, Hardy, ... 2
Mr. Garda's MEDDLING, 8-12, Southall ... 3

Also Ran:—Tartania, 8-11 Airman, 7-12, Chin Chin, 6-12, Pension, 6-5, The Witch, 7-0.

Orepesa slipped out of the gate, and made every post a winning post. Meddling made a game effort to catch her, but failed by 1 1/2 lengths. Santa Barbara came with a fast run.

Time:—1 minute 15 seconds.

Betting:—Evens, Orepesa, 5 to 2 Meddling, sevens Tartania, longer odds the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 23 win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 23 and Rs. 14 places.

THE KIOSK PLATE.—Division I.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Bate's BOHEMIA, 8-11, Brown, ... 1
Mr. Lander's WATER COLOUR, 9-12, Kuhn ... 2
Mr. Goculdas GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-11, Ruia, ... 3

Also Ran:—Molgibby, 9-2, Tobiwne, 9-1 Catch, 9-0, Goon, 8-13, Maxina, 8-10, Halscot, 8-9, John Weeley, 8-3, North, 8-1, Footsteps Fearless, 8-0.

Bohemia jumped off the moment the gate went up, and stalling off a hot challenge from Water Colour, won by 1 1/4 lengths. Gipsy's Advice was third, three-quarters of a length behind.

Time 1 minute 15 seconds.

Betting 5 to 2 Bohemia, 4 to 1, Water Colour, twos Gipsy's Advice, longer odds the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 37 win, Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 places.

KIOSK PLATE.—Division II.—6 furlongs.

Mr Alec's FORGET ME NOT, 7-1, Fitzgibbon, ... 1
Mr Kunam's PRETTY BOY, 6-11, Vincent ... 2
Mr. Roland's SALTIKOFF, 7-9, Lynch ... 3

Also Ran:—Symrex, 9-12, Kilmarnock, 9-2, Pabdale, 8-10, Shrewton, 8-2, Andlia, 7-10, Up Guards 7-7, Reinstated Now, 7-3.

After a good race Forget Me Not won nearing home by 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 6 seconds.

Betting:—twos Pretty Boy, fours Saltikoff and Up Guards, longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 357 win, and Rs. 123, Rs. 30, and Rs. 18 places.

THE SPIRIT OF THE WOUNDED.

A major in the Indian Medical Service writes from the front on November 26th:—

I was transferring a wounded Sikh to an ambulance to take him to the ambulance train to Boulogne, when he refused to go. On my asking him why, in his own tongue, he replied:—"I know the man who shot me, and I want to meet him again." Another, an Afridi who had been some days in the trenches (an awful existence, as you know), was most reluctant to leave his trench; he said that lying sniping all day reminded him so much of home life in his native village. He was, of course, the typical, hairy, eagle-eyed, hook-nosed Afghan from the border.

Here is another story illustrative of the spirit of the wounded, which is contributed by an officer in an Indian regiment:—

I heard rather a fine thing of one of our men, a Dogra Naik, who was very badly hit by a rifle bullet in the stomach. The doctor said he must have been suffering dreadfully, but he never made sound, and when they brought him into hospital he tried to rise on his stretcher and salute. The poor fellow died within an hour and a half of reaching there, and never even moaned all that time.

Sir Krishna Gupta and Mr. Ameer Ali were among the guests at a special luncheon given by the Company of Painters on December 16 at their hall in Little Trinity Lane, E. C., to express their appreciation of the response made by India and the Dominions to the call in defence of the Empire. The acting High Commissioner of Canada, and Sir Newton Moore, formerly Premier of Western Australia, were also present.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January, 11th, 1915.

INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

In the Commons the Under-Secretary of State for India stated: "The House had warmly to recognise the substantial help that was being afforded to the Empire by the appearance of the Indian troops at a wide number of points, which extended through three Continents, from Tsingtau to La Bassée." Perhaps few statements made within the British Parliament on themes of Imperial moment have surpassed in dramatic force the foregoing announcement made by a responsible Minister of the Crown, in due acknowledgement of the yeoman service which this country's sons have rendered to Great Britain in her hour of the most dire peril which has menaced her since Napoleon gathered his hosts at Boulogne. At that latter period it is useful to remember that the British connection was already established in India and that a large number of the ruling princes and chiefs were even then in "alliance with his Britannic Majesty." From that time to this day, Indian soldiers have given more than conclusive proof of their loyalty and devotion; and if to-day the sound of the Indian musketry reverberates from Tsingtau to the Yser, in the last century it has been heard on the outskirts of Pekin, by the waters of the Irrawaddy and the Nile and under the shadow of the Himalayas. But, though during this time British officers of all ranks have been enthusiastic about the prowess of Indian troops and never failed to acknowledge the prestige of an Indian officer with the ranks, Government as a body have refrained from any action calculated to inspire their Eastern warriors to greater deeds. Since then the King-Emperor has visited India, and among other beneficent changes enabled the Indian soldier to win the V. C., an open recognition of an irrefutable fact,—that the recognition of valour should know no race, no colour and no creed, But nevertlieless the further step was not taken at the Durbar, and the anticipated concession regarding commissions in the British forces for natives of India was not carried out. The Durbar seems a cycle ago to-day,—when the sons of India are valiantly upholding their ancient military traditions against the picked troops of the most vaunted army in the West, and an Indian officer has already gained the highest distinction in the now no longer unattainable Victoria Cross.

Nothing, we feel sure, is further from the thoughts of his Majesty's Indian subjects than to advance any plea, or demand any political concessions whatsoever, which, at this juncture, would embarass the Government. But this is a question so appropriate to the circumstances of the moment that it should permit of no delay, and one is bound to ask, and thousands in India are asking, why some courageous statesman does not come forward and boldly ask, either in India or in Parliament, for the removal of every bar which prevents an Indian gentleman from being received into the commissioned ranks of his Majesty's military forces. We know, but do not attach any weight to, the usual sort of contentions advanced in awestruck whispers in club smoking-rooms. We know their nature and if they were *de trop* before they are positively indecent to-day. "The old order changeth giving place to new" and one must acknowledge the fact. If to-day Government refrains from action in this matter it will miss one of the greatest opportunities that has ever offered itself for a graceful stroke of policy,—a concession to Indian sentiment and Indian rights, which coming at this juncture would intensify the attachment to the Empire which has been so amazingly evinced during the past five months. That is the positive aspect; there is also the negative aspect. The refusal of this concession, if concession is the right word to describe the removal of a restriction which is directly against the letter and the spirit of the great Queen's Proclamation, cannot but act as a depressent agent in the variety of differing factors which ;go to make up Indian sentiment in relation to the Empire, and happily bring it out strongly on the side of loyalty. Indians expect that the concession will be made. They can hardly believe that it will be otherwise, when the British people are patently anxious to mark their appreciation of India's loyalty and material support.

Apart from sentimental considerations, there is everything to be said in favour of the step which we advocate. Military commanders of the highest competence have supported the granting of commissions to Indians, includ ing the late General Hardinge, uncle of the present Viceroy. Lord Minto not only strongly sympathised with and advocated the proposal but went to the length of submitting a scheme before the Nicholson Committee. A large number of Indians of patrician birth and good education have to enter upon careers to which they are unsuited by their rank and the instincts it bestows. Such men in the Indian Army would be an asset to the Empire, whereas to-day they are submerging in the prosaic conditions which exist, the glorious traditions of their ancestors, in a country which, in the possession of martial traditions, is second to none. But what is more, the exclusion of Indians from commissions is in direct contravention of the Imperial Proclamations, and is merely the natural off-spring of a form of prejudice not recognised on the Statute Book. We recently reproduced in our columns a letter from an Indian Undergradute at Cambridge, complaining of the exclusion of Indians from the Officers Training Corps at the two Universities. At the great public schools, and especially at Eton and Harrow,—Indians have served in this corps, which is rendering such good service to the Empire to-day, on a basis of equality with English youths. Why then the regulation at the Universities? It is surely anomalous that an Indian at Eton and Harrow can serve but that the moment he proceeds to the University he becomes ineligible. No time is more appropriate than the present, indeed it is the psychological moment, for the righting of this wrong and the frank and generous recognition of the honourable aspirations of the King-Emperor's Indian subjects. Those bureaucratic die-hards, and their name, alas, is legion, who still with all the "valour" of those who struggle in the interests of a dying cause, argue loudly against this concession should remember the lofty words of their great mentor, Lord Curzon:

When it is said that we hold India by the sword, be it remembered that the sword is two-thirds forged of Indian metal, and that in reality we defend her frontiers and fight her battles by the aid of her sons.

The Government should realise that the fact that India is loyally silent on this great grievance to-day, when her sons are shedding their blood for the Empire on European soil, must not be interpreted as meaning that they are not wondering why this pressing claim is not conceded under such compelling circumstances as now exist.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

At a recent meeting in London Sir O'Moore Creagh, late Commander-in-Chief, of His Majesty's Forces in India, speaking from his forty-five years' experience in India said that he was inclined to think that "the sentiment of loyalty to the British Raj was stronger in villages than in cities," or, in other words, the English public are told on this high authority that the people of the cities, in whom are included the public men of India, are not loyal to the extent that the uneducated, ill-informed and unsophisticated villagers are. It is a characteristically military man's asservation, untainted by any serious calculation. What does loyalty mean after all, we would ask Sir O'Moore Creagh, who passes as an expert in England? Loyalty does not mean the blind sentiment of devotion of an ignorant and inarticulate public, who have been plodding through the dark rural ages for centuries and are in a state of coma, so far as their political existence is concerned, but it is completely exemplified in the devotion of the educated public, whose rational appreciation of the justice of a certain form of government produces wholehearted co-operation and acquiescence. This latter may occasion constitutional agitation for the claims of the sons of the soil for better treatment and greater representation of their interests in the Government and administration but it should not be considered as a detracting factor in their loyal sentiment. The question, therefore, arises, does the existence and stability of British rule in India depend more on this "stronger sentiment of loyalty of Indian villagers" than on the unified reasoned opinion of educated India, whose rational and whole-hearted appreciation of the advantages of British rule has brought in its train constitutional agitation for the advancement of their natural rights. It is time that the misunderstanding, which has been created by persons who are destroying the ideals of government in this country by hauteur and superciliousness and perverse aversion to legitimate Indian aspirations, should be cleared and the main issues set at rest once and for all. The justice of the existence of British rule in India is founded on its merits and a critical appreciation by the enlightened public, whose accurate knowledge of the management of the Indian administration adds weight to their deep-rooted sense of loyalty. It is, thus, a grave assumption or misconception that the sentiment of loyalty is stronger among the rural population than in the cities. The uneducated villager's idea of Government is more or less individualistic, and hence the rights or wrongs of a sub-divisional magistrate or any European will enter largely into his idea of Government of the "Company-ka-muluk," where, according to him, any wrong done by a European is bound to go unpunished or nominally punished. It has considerable risk which every student of politics will readily admit. But the educated public can form an abstract conception of a Government as a whole and the beneficence of its rule amidst divergent interests. This generates a wholesome influence and this has been the great aim of British rule in every part of the globe. We have aimed at educating India since November 1, 1858, and we have gone on uninterruptedly with remarkable results and there must be no swerving from it. What India, by which we mean the articulate and enlightened public, has done by its spontaneous, enthusiastic and practical demonstration of loyalty in the present crisis, we believe will be fully reciprocated by the British people when the time comes.

Notes of the Day

The Battle of Chile.

There are few more tragic and moving stories in British naval history than that of the destruction of the Monmouth and Good Hope in their fight against hopeless odds off the Chilian Coast on November 1st. A graphic and detailed account of the battle has now reached this country, which has obviously been written by an officer on board the Glasgow, and it is clear that the British squadron never had a chance from the commencement of the fight. Whether Admiral Cradock was wise in electing to give battle to a superior squadron it is ungracious and unnecessary to discuss now, but of the gallantry of his fight there is no question. The German Admiral used his superior speed and gun power with admirable ability. The former enabled him to avoid battle until the moment when he had his enemy at a grave disadvantage and the latter put the issue beyond doubt at the first salvo. The moral of the contest clearly shows the folly, in these days of rapid development in naval construction, of attempting to pit old ships against those built even a few years later. Thus the Good Hope and Monmouth, armoured to meet the conditions of eleven and twelve years ago, burst into flames at the first salvoes of guns from the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, built five years later. On the other hand, when the German ships met the Inflexible and Invincible of the Dreadnought era, their shells were harmless against the armour of these two vessels.

Will Compulsory Service Become Necessary?

When Lord Haldane begins to talk of the possibility of compulsory national service becoming a necessity, the fact is ominous. On top of this we have Lord Rosebery, who has never been an advocate of compulsory service, discussing it as almost a probability. Lord Haldane, it is fair to say, expresses his belief that the voluntary system of recruiting will meet all requirements. We all hope that it will, but things are getting to the point when Parliament will no longer be able to depend upon pious hopes, but will either have to be satisfied that the voluntary system *has* met all requirements, or will be compelled to take the only alternative. We have got to make up an army of at least two million, and perhaps three million, and there is not much time left to think about whether we shall get the balance of the men or not. If Great Britain is forced to adopt some form of conscription to complete the supply of men required, she will have nothing to be ashamed of. The response to the call has not been contemptible, and it is doubtful whether any country could have secured a greater number of voluntary recruits.

The Fear of Militarism in England.

We have always failed to understand why, now that war has come upon the Empire and it is faced with the necessity of providing an army of such dimensions as it is not unreasonable to regard as being far beyond the possibilities of a voluntary system, there should be so much reluctance to fall back on compulsion. The compulsory system has the advantage that it disposes of the invidious distinctions which at present exist, and it would put beyond doubt in five minutes a question which at present causes a good deal of anxiety. The people who fear compulsion because they fear the possibility of Great Britain being dominated like Germany by militarism, should console themselves with the reflection that the war has disposed of that argument. When the possibility of war with Germany was an apparently distant danger, there was some reason in arguing about the potential dangers of conscription, but now that the war has come there can surely be no consideration other than that of the compelling necessities of the moment. And after the war, we may surely hope, that, even, if some sort of compulsion for military service has to be continued, there will be no fear of the spirit of militarism dominating the nation. For that is what we are fighting to crush!

The Army After the War.

In this connection, however, it is interesting to find Mr. Sidney Webb, in delivering the last of the Ratan Tata Foundation Lectures at the London School of Economics urging that one of the first "terms of peace" must be that there should be no disbandment of the army. We must not have the War Office, he says, suddenly throwing one or two million men on the labour market to be unemployed, and no man should be compulsorily excluded from the army. Mr. Webb urges that the disbandment of the army should be a gradual process and should be carried out as the labour exchanges report a fair chance of the men getting employment. One can agree that a flooding of the country with discharged soldiers, unable to find employment would be a disastrous policy, and we feel some natural trepidation in questioning the soundness of the views of such an authority as Mr. Webb. But he does not seem to take account of the fact that a large proportion of the men who have gone to the war have deprived the market of labour which will not be replaced until they come back again, and that, in any case, when the war ends there should be such a boom in trade and industry as would quickly use up all the labour available and then probably want more; nor does he allow for another consideration, whether it would be wise or even possible to maintain the economic burden which would be imposed on the country by keeping an army of such dimensions standing after the war is over.

The Expensive Luxury of Humiliation.

On other points connected with the terms of peace Mr. Sidney Webb laid down certain principles with which most people will agree. One is that to levy an indemnity on any nation is an extremely dangerous operation to the nation which lovies it. The Government might get the indemnity but the English firms expecting to get the debts owed them by German firms would not be able to do so, and the net result would be that the English Government would have levied an indemnity on English firms on money due from Germany. The moral effect, too, might be more advantageous to the nation paying the indemnity than to the nation receiving it. To impose humiliation on a conquered country, Mr. Webb urges, is the most expensive luxury in which any victor can indulge because it does not pay. Another of Mr. Webb's contentions is that it would be far better to slaughter a few more thousands and spend a few more millions than to bring about an unstable peace, and it would involve an enormous loss to the world, if the war ended with Europe armed to the teeth, or if the enemy were left in a state of furious hatred. The first we can avoid, but it is difficult to see how, if we secure the first, [illegible]

An "Old Turk."

It is refreshing in these times to hear of a Turk in an official position seeing common justice done to the enemies of his country. Such a person is the Vali or Governor of Smyrna, Rahmy Bey. Though this official could become quite violent over "Turkey for the Turks," nevertheless he has behaved towards the British and French communities in a laudable manner and has apparently not exactly pleased Germany thereby; and, though at last this officer has had to give way before a higher (or a lower) individual, —the German, nevertheless he put up a good fight, and let the latter see that he at least was not duped by Potsdam. Apparently Smyrna is not very enthusiastically pro-German. The correspondent of "The Near East" in that town writes, "The Turk whatever he may be is polite. The way in which he has occupied foreigners' houses in Smyrna and suburbs is sufficient to stamp him as being on a superior level to the Germans." Such being the case it is possible that the Kaiser will have this Vali removed, but meanwhile it is comforting to think that there are Turks in high positions ready to show the Hun what he thinks of him.

Official and Personal.

There was a dinner party at the State Bungalow on Saturday, at which the following were present:—The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, C.S.I., C.M.G., and Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Palmer; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and Miss R. Abrahams; Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt. and Lady Nariman; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt.; Sir James Begbie, Kt.; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S.; Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S.; Mr S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., and Mrs. Edwardes; Major R. M. Carter, I.M.S., and Mrs. Carter; Major R. Hunt; Mrs. Hunt, and Miss Hunt; Major W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., and Mrs. Glen Liston; Major E. H. Oliphant; Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas; the Rev. R. S. Wormald, Chaplain; the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, D.D., Professor; Captain R. Graham, R. A., and Mrs. Graham; Mr. J. L. Ainsworth, and Mrs. Ainsworth; Mr. R. Aitken, and Mrs. Aitken; Mr. P. Anstey, and Mrs. Anstey; Mr. Leslie Blunt, and Mrs. Blunt; Mr. Robert Barlow, and Miss Barlow; Mr. Richard Brooke, and Mrs. Brooke; Mr. G. Wittet; Mr. C. N. Wadia, and Mrs. Wadia; Mr. J. B. Petit, and Mrs. Petit; Their Excellencies and Staff; Lady Barrett, and Miss Barrett.

Sir James Meston leaves Lucknow on the 13th instant, on a brief tour visiting Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti and Balarampur and returning to Lucknow on the 23rd

Sir Harcourt Butler, Education Member, and Mr. Sharp will leave for Calcutta on Wednesday.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Lady Barrett, Miss Barrett and Miss Van Goethan are spending the week-end at Government House.

THE ALBANIAN INSURRECTION.

REBELS DEFEATED BY ESSAD PASHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

DURAZZO, Jan. 8.

Essad Pasha led an attack against the rebels and stormed Rasbul Hill, gaining a victory.

FRENCH TREASURY BILLS.

BANK OF ENGLAND TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Bank of England, with, the approval of the Imperial Government, will receive applications for ten millions of French Treasury Bills at five percent.

CUBA CROPS DAMAGED.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.

Heavy unseasonable rains in Cuba have seriously damaged the tobacco and sugar crops.

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

Lonsdale has appealed against the sentence of leath recently passed upon him for striking a Landsturm Guard.

INCREASE OF U. S. ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The Military Committee of the Senate has decided to push the bill effecting the recommendations of the Secretary of War increasing the army by 26,000 men.

CALL TO FRENCH RESERVISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 9.

An order has been promulgated calling up alll French reservists and territorials of classes, 1893 to 1910, and placing them at the disposal of the Minister of Marine. They have been ordered to appear with their military papers for medical examination between the 5th and 10th instant. Those declared medically fit have been told to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to France. A large number of priests from various parts of South India have been arriving here during the last few days in obedience to these orders and are now going through their me[illegible]

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

80 MILES IN A WEEK.

ALLIES STILL NIBBLING.

ATROCITIES GERMAN TROOPS.

The French "Eye-witness" gives a graphic narrative filling up the gaps in the laconic communiqués and making clear the marvellous manner in which the French have pressed their methodical insistent advance practically along the whole line, During the week-end the Allies maintained their progress in all directions in the western theatre.

The Russians in Bukhovina have advanced eighty miles in a week amid continuous fighting and have reached the mountain chain separating Bukhovina from Hungary. Fighting against the Germans left of the Vistula is becoming fiercer.

The newspapers are filled with the French official report of atrocities committed on the French by German troops. They are described as comprising an appalling list of hideous crimes. The record includes violations, burnings and murders.

Dutch correspondents scout the denial of Germany regarding Cardinal Mercier, who, they state, is undoubtedly confined at Malines.

It is officially announced that a large Turkish transport has been sunk by a mine at the entrance to the Bosphorus, and another convoyed by the cruiser Medjidieh, has been sunk between Sinope and Trebizonde.

The situation in Constantinople is reported to be increasingly disquieting. It is said that two railway vans loaded with State archives have been removed to Tcherkesskeuy, situated on the railway to Adrianople, and quarters have been prepared at Adrianople for high personages.

The British Government has decided to establish a State monopoly of importation of cereals during the war.

According to reliable information from Bagdad all Turkish attempts to incite the Arabs to a holy war, have failed.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

NO CELEBRATION FESTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Prussian Government has ordered the abandonment of all festivities, dances and banquets on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday and recommends that the day be devoted to religious observances. The only celebration will be a church parade.

EXTRAORDINARILY MILD WEATHER.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The weather in Europe continues extraordinarily mild.

It is even mild in Poland and Galicia which are usually frost-bound.

There are seas of mud in the Carpathians which are likewise free from snow.

Swollen mountain streams are flooding the valleys which are wrapped in dense fogs.

EIGHTY MILES IN A WEEK.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN BUKHOVINA.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

ALLIES GAINING AT SEVERAL POINTS.

A VILLAGE AND TRENCHES CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Jan. 9.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—"Southward of Ypres we damaged the enemy's trenches and silenced the bomb-throwers. There have been artillery combats in the region of Arras and Amiens, in which we had a marked advantage. We stormed in the most brilliant style Hill 132 near Soupir. The enemy made three violent counter-attacks but was repulsed.

Our gain represents three lines of trenches along a front of six hundred metres. The enemy in revenge bombarded Soissons, and set on fire the Law Courts.

Our artillery demolished sheds containing machine-guns south of Laon, silenced the enemy's batteries and wrecked some trenches.

In the region of Perthes the enemy made a fierce attack, whereupon we counter-attacked, and not only retained our position on Hill 200, but seized 400 metres of the enemy's trenches. A simultaneous attack upon Perthes made us masters of a village from which we are now advancing. The total gain here was more than five hundred metres, directly ahead.

Our artillery at Rheims and in the Argonne inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy. We repulsed a violent attack in the Argonne. We progressed slightly at Flirey, Bois d'Ailly and Bois-le-pretre.

We maintained our positions in the region of Cernay.

The enemy received strong reinforcements further southward, and reoccupied Burnhaupt at heavy cost.

UNAUTHORISED TRUCES.

BRITISH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS EXCHANGE PRESENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

A special cable to the "Statesman" dated London January 8th, says:—

Although the operations of the hostile armies were by no means suspended at Christmas, as the reports since received have testified, a certain amount of impromptu and unauthorised fraternising of a harmless kind took place between the hostile troops in some quarters at the front, these amenities extending even to the exchanging of gifts on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, between German and British soldiers in the trenches. Reports of these incidents have created much public interest. In Germany the temper in which they have been received is shown by a German Army order issued on December 29, which announced that such re-approachments with the enemy would be punished as high treason.

A "Times" correspondent, however, states that truces of a similar kind are likely to become more frequent in such climatic conditions as have been prevailing latterly, at the front. The incessant rains have reduced the ground in certain parts of the country to a condition rendering advance impossible, both sides being equal sufferers in this respect and it is said that German and British soldiers in these circumstances have been seen sitting outside their trenches drying their feet, having agreed between themselves not to fire for the time being.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Mayo asked why officers of the Indian Army at the front had to pay three francs a day for food, and also for the keep of their horses.

The Marquis of Crewe replied that Indian officers got a higher rate of pay than those of other branches of the Army, and they retained the Indian rate at the front, but while they kept on Indian pay they also kept their Indian liabilities. The only ground for complaint was that they paid rather more in this respect in France than in India. The India Office in December made representations to the War Office on the subject, which it was understood were receiving sympathetic consideration. He hoped that the rate would be equalised, but there was no prospect that the officers would be spared this payment altogether, as Indian conditions had been maintained throughout.

ABSINTHE PROHIBITED.

TEMPERANCE DECREE SIGNED IN FRANCE

LONDON, Jan. 8.

M. Poincare has signed the decree prohibiting the sale of absinthe and similar drinks throughout France; likewise prohibiting the opening of fresh establishments for the sale of any spirits.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

FINE WORK BY HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ENEMY'S GUNS SILENCED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Jan. 8, 5-45 p.m.

A communiqué says:—The enemy's artillery has been very active in Belgium and at Arras. The French batteries replied spiritedly, and effectively. Our infantry progressed near Lombartzyde, and we carried, fifty metres ahead of our trenches, a hillock occupied by the enemy.

We gained some ground eastward of Saint Georges, and inflicted serious damage on the enemy's trenches at Steenstraate.

We were obliged, without being attacked, evacuate certain portions of our trenches in the sector of Arras, where the men were up to their shoulders in mud.

We advanced in La Boiselle region, and occupied the road La Boiselle-Aveluy.

There has been a lively artillery duel in the Valley of the Aisne. Our heavy artillery obtained good results. The enemy's mine-throwers inflicted some losses, but we silenced them and in the afternoon blew up a blockhouse.

In the sector of Rheims, we occupied a trench two hundred metres ahead of our line. An extremely stubborn infantry engagement occurred between Betheny and Prunay. The enemy left many dead on the field. Our losses were trifling.

We silenced the enemy's artillery near Souain, wrecked their trenches, and destroyed their breastworks. The enemy in the Argonne, westward of Haute Chevauchee, blew up our first line of trenches, which were completely wrecked. The enemy immediately delivered a violent attack which we repulsed with the bayonet. We made prisoners, and maintained our front, except for eighty metres, where the wrecking of the trenches obliged us to establish our line twenty metres in the rear. Our offensive continued in the regions of Thann and Altkirch.

We achieved important results, recaptured the trench and hill 425, and proceeded to win ground eastward of Steinbach.

We carried Burnhaupt-le-haut and advanced in the direction of Pont d'Aspach and Kahlberg. The enemy's artillery unsuccessfully attempted to reach our batteries, but gave up in order exclusively to bombard the Thann hospital, which has been evacuated.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

A communiqué says:—North of Soissons we carried a German redoubt, captured two successive lines, and reached the third. The Germans returned the offensive three times but failed. A violent German attack at Haute Chevauchee in the Argonne obliged us to retire along a front of one kilometre, but we counter-attacked and reoccupied our positions.

PARIS, Jan. 10.

Last night's communiqué said: "Our progress was maintained north of Soissons where the German offensive was again repulsed.

"The Germans also made a violent onslaught on trenches previously carried by the Frenchmen and were likewise repulsed with heavy losses."

KING'S VISIT TO INDIAN WOUNDED

HIS MAJESTY CHATS WITH VICTORIA CROSS HERO.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

King George will to-day visit the Indian wounded at Brighton.

LATER.

The King and Queen had a great ovation on their arrival at Brighton. The routes were lined with cheering spectators. Their Majesties chatted with many of the wounded, including the Victoria Cross hero, Ganga Singh, whose wounds are serious.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Their Majesties were greatly delighted with all the arrangements made in Brighton Pavilion for the Indian wounded.

Their Majesties made a thorough inspection of them.

One of the patients to whom the King talked made a request about his land in India.

His Majesty asked him to write his request.

Their Majesties conversed for some time with Mr. J. N. Sasai from Behar, the Indian adviser to the Senior Medical Officer.

INDIAN ARMY RECRUITING.

DECEMBER A RECORD MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Recruiting for the Indian Army is still proceeding most satisfactorily. The number of men enlisted in December was higher than in any preceding month.

SPLENDID RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 9.

Splendid steady recruiting is progressing in all parts of Australia.

FRENCH GAINS.

INSISTENT AND METHODICAL ADVANCE.

THE DESPERATE FIGHT FOR STEINBACH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The French "Eye-witness" gives a graphic narrative filling up the gaps in the laconic communiqués and making clear the marvellous manner in which the French have pressed their methodical insistent advance practically along the whole line.

Detailing the capture of Steinbach he says there was terrific house-to-house fighting till the French gained half the village. Then, in the next two days, they drove the enemy to the eastern part of the village. Corpses lay round every house. The French artillery, supporting infantry, inflicted a heavy loss on the Germans and enabled the gains of the French to be consolidated. French chasseurs dashed through the flames of burning houses amid the enemy's machine-gun fire.

The turning-point of the battle was the capture by night attack of the church cemetery and Hill No. 425. By a fierce counter-attack the Germans recaptured Hill No. 425 and the cemetery and drove the French to their original trenches. The French, however, without waiting for daylight again took possession of Steinbach and cleared the enemy form Hill No. 425.

The French have now commenced their advance to the north-east and north-west and gained ground on the road to Cernay. The German defeat was complete.

"Eye-witness" says that the French troops in these days were magnificent.

ACTIVITY OF AIRCRAFT.

GOOD WORK OF FRENCH AVIATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The French "Eye-witness" says that notwithstanding the atrocious weather aerial warfare is most active. In reply to the German bombs dropped on Nancy the French aviators dropped twenty bombs on Metz station.

On Christmas Day and the following days numerous other stations were bombed and thousands of darts showered on German detachments. Christmas night was exceedingly clear, and in spite of a high wind the aviators, rising to an height of 16,000 metres, passed over the enemy's lines and observed a well-lighted camp on which they dropped bombs. The immediate consequence was that all lights were extinguished and search-lights turned on the aviators who, although followed by star-shells, kept at a great height and escaped unhurt.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF VOLUNTARY RECRUITING.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

In the Lords, Viscount Haldane, in a stirring speech, emphasised that the British naval and military organisation had been framed so as to be capable of expansion. This Earl Kitchener was now accomplishing, and it was the duty of every man to put his everything into the scale to ensure success.

Lord Haldane praised the great success of the voluntary system of recruiting, and expressed the belief that it would meet all requirements, yet if compulsory national service was a necessity, they would adopt it.

He dwelt on the splendid co-operation between the Allies in the east asd west, and the most careful machinery for intercommunication between the Staffs.

No expense had been spared by Great Britain to provide the finest equipment.

LORD ROSEBERY ON CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Lord Rosebery speaking at Dalkeith said that conscription would not be unwelcome to the great mass of Englishmen who were willing to serve under some Imperial mandate of that kind but who do not think that it would be fair for them to serve while others remained at home.

Lord Rosebery said he was absolutely convinced of the victory of Britain.

IMPORTATION OF CEREALS.

STATE MONOPOLY TO BE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Government has decided to establish a State monopoly of importation of cereals during the war.

EIGHTY MILES IN A WEEK.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN BUKHOVINA.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.

An official announcement says:—Fighting is becoming fiercer left of the Vistula near the villages of Sukha and Moghely. The Germans, despite their heavy losses, stubbornly attacked at different points, and temporarily gained possession of some of our advanced trenches, but our bayonet attacks forced the Germans to relinquish their gains.

The Russians in Bukhovina have advanced eighty miles in a week amid continuous fighting, and have reached the mountain chain separating Bukhovina from Hungary, capturing a thousand prisoners and much booty.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.

A communiqué states that there was no change on Friday along the whole front except at Moghely where a fierce contest is developing.

GERMANY'S SHAMEFUL PROPOSALS.

FRENCH' PAPER'S DENUNCIATION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.

Referring to rumours of German intrigues to conclude, a separate peace with France and Russia while there is no talk of her approaching Britain, the "Temps" indignantly asks why Germany is wasting time since neither Russia nor France would listen to her shameful proposals. But even if they did allow themselves to be duped, that would avail Germany nothing for Britain would still be there and Germany's maritime trade would henceforth be that which Britain permitted it to be.

PEACE OVERTURES TO SERVIA.

AMAZING TERMS OFFERED BY AUSTRIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The following special cablegram appears in the "Statesman":—

London, January 8.—The Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" learns that the Austro-Hungarian peace terms recently offered to Servia contained two main conditions (a) Austria-Hungary agreed to guarantee the Servian territorial *status quo* as existing at the commencement of the present war and (b) the Government of the Emperor Francis Joseph undertook to assure Servia that access to the Adriatic Coast, on which the Serb people had set their hearts as a result of the Balkan war. The stretch of the Coast offered to Servia by Austria-Hungary in this latter connection was that stretching from Durazzo to the Montenegrin frontier. It will be recalled that it was Austria-Hungary's intervention in order to deny to Servia this stretch of coast land which thrust a wedge into the Balkan Alliance and caused the second Balkan war. Austria's action was also responsible for that intensification of Serb hatred of the Dual Monarchy, which was directly responsible for the present conflagration.

BELGRADE HOSTAGES.

AUSTRIANS SEIZE FOUR ITALIAN SUBJECT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

A "Pioneer" message says:—

The Italian papers state that the Austrians took from Belgrade hostages including four male Italian subjects. The Ambassador at Vienna has asked for an explanation.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

UNION FORCES DRIVE GERMANS ACROSS ORANGE RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 8.

It is officially stated that the Union forces occupied Schuit Drift on the 5th instant, losing five wonuded. The enemy fled across the Orange River, and remain on the north bank, after destroying pontoons and all boats.

GERMAN DEFEAT IN CAMEROONS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.

It is officially stated that the Germans in great force attacked Edea in the Cameroons but were repulsed leaving twenty Europeans and fifty-four natives on the field.

The British captured machine-guns and rifles.

The British General congratulated the troops on their brilliant success.

TURKISH WAR-MAKERS.

BRIBED TO DRAG TURKEY IN.

SEVERAL MILLION MARKS PAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8

The "Civil and Military Gazette," cables state:—

A Russian Orange Book gives the correspondence prior to Turkey's entrance into the war. On September 10th, M. De Giers reported that Enver Pasha had received a letter from the German Ambassador stating that the moment had arrived for Turkey, as Germany's ally, to invade Egypt and land at Odessa. Subsequently, the German Ambassador, Enver Pasha and Talet Bey conferred, and an agreement was signed pledging Turkey to assume the offensive on receipt from Germany of a subsidy which arrived on October 21st.

General Sherif Pasha, an exiled Turkish plenipotentiary, interviewed in Paris on the Turkish defeat in the Caucasus stated he had proof that ten men were at present supreme in Turkey, and they had received from Germany during the last eighteen months several million marks as bribes to induce them to make war. When the full meaning of the defeat was known, a revolution was bound to break out. Turkey's immediate duty was to make peace. She would then abolish despotism, and institute constitutional government.

TURKISH LOSS.

TWO TRANSPORTS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Jan. 8.

It is officially announced that a large Turkish transport has been sunk by a mine at the entrance to the Bosphorus and another, convoyed by the cruiser Medjidieh, has been sunk between Sinope and Trebizonde.

The Russian cruiser Mercuria and a destroyer attacked the Medjidieh, which succeeded in escaping, although hit.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 9.

An official announcement says:—Our cruisers and destroyers approaching Sinope on the third inst. observed a Turkish cruiser and transport which fled. We sank the transport but the cruiser escaped.

DISQUIETING SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

STATE OFFICIALS PREPARING TO LEAVE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SOFIA, Jan. 8.

There is a complete absence of independent news from Constantinople owing to the rigorous censorship and police surveillance. Nevertheless, it has transpired that the situation is increasingly disquieting. It is alleged that two railway vans loaded with State archives have been removed to Tcherkesskeuy, situated on the railway to Adrianople, and quarters have been prepared at the last-mentioned place for high personages.

NOT A HOLY WAR.

ARABS' SANE ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Reuter learns that according to reliable information from Bagdad all attempts to proclaim a Holy War there have been unsuccessful and the Arabs are refusing to follow the suggestion of the Turks that the present war has any connection with religious matters.

THE TURKISH ROUT.

THIRD ARMY WIPED OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Later reports indicate that the Turkish Third Army has practically ceased to exist, and it is believed that out of three Army Corps only two divisions of the First Army Corps escaped. The latter Corps is short of Guard Corps for the German officers, and was in reserve. The fighting was done chiefly by the 9th and 10th Corps. Thus the Germans pushed the Turks into the fore-front just as they did with the Austrians and the South Germans. The remnant of the Turkish Army fell back on the eleventh Corps at Erzerum.

BIKANER CAMELRY PRAISED.

GREAT GALLANTRY SHOWN DURING RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has received a letter from the War Office intimating that Sir John Maxwell desires that he should be informed that the Bikaner Camelry behaved with great gallantry in the recent engagement east of the Suez Canal, and that the losses sustained are greatly regretted.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ROME, Jan. 9.

Negotiations are in progress between the belligerents to appoint delegates to discuss with the Vatican the exchange of prisoners.

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

APPALLING LIST OF HIDEOUS CRIMES.

VIOLATIONS, BURNINGS AND MURDERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The newspapers are filled with the French official report of atrocities committed on the French by German troops. They are described as comprising an appalling list of hideous crimes. The record includes violations, burnings and murders. The violation of women and girls was unprecedentedly frequent, and the officers took no trouble to prevent it. Inoffensive inhabitants were deliberately massacred, after charges against them had been deliberately concocted of firing on Germans. Pillage was systematically organised. There has also been issued a terrible indictment of the barbarous treatment of Catholic clergy in Belgium, many priests being shot, hanged or tortured horribly.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

GERMANY'S EXPLANATION TO THE VATICAN.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.

The German semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes an inspired communiqué which says:—

Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter contained political matter incompatible with the German occupation, which compelled the authorities to prevent its further propagation. On the Governor-General's dissenting from Cardinal Mercier's view that the letter was calculated to tranquillise and not incite the people, Cardinal Mercier agreed not to insist that the clergy should continue reading the letter.

The communiqué concluded:—The incident may thus be regarded as settled.

ROME, Jan. 9.

Germany has given an explanation to the Vatican of the Mercier affair. It denies that the Cardinal was arrested or detained in his palace, and says that the authorities entrusted with the delicate task of maintaining order simply requested Mercier in the most deferential manner to abstain from an attitude aggravating the task and likely to endanger the populace and lead to bloodshed.

GERMAN ATTACK ON THE PRIMATE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

German censorship is rigorously suppressing Cardinal Mercier's letter and elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent it from becoming known to the general public.

The ultra-Prussian "Taegliche Rundschau" of Berlin violently attacks Cardinal Mercier and declares that his improper attitude towards the German authorities makes him unfit to remain in Belgium.

GERMAN DENIALS SCOUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Dutch correspondents scout the denials of Germany regarding Cardial Mercier, who, they state, is undoubtly confined at Malines. The printer of the pastoral letter has been fined.

A MYSTERIOUS PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A mysterious proclamation posted in Belgium announces that a Belgian general and lieutenant have both been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for life, and four civilians of Liege to penal servitude. The charge is not explained.

THE DUTCH LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

With reference to the Dutch loan, the impression prevails that the wealthier classes have not subscribed. The Royal and Batavian Petrol Companies have jointly increased their subscription from ten millions to twenty-five millions, (florins).

HAGUE, Jan. 9.

Only 85 million florins have been subscribed of the Government loan of 275 millions, and it is believed that the Government will be compelled to resort to a forced loan.

FRENCH PREMIER'S SON KILLED.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

It is officially announced that the French Premier's son, who was serving as a private has been killed while charging the German trenches.

GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The "London Gazette" announces that Field Marshal Baron Methuen has been appointed temporarily Governor of Malta.

EARL KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

SIEGE WARFARE IN THE WEST.

LORD CURZON'S PRAISE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The following telegram gives a fuller account of the proceedings in the House of Lords, when Earl Kitchener reviewed the military operations of the last two months, than was cabled by Reuter.

The Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State dated 7th January:—

Earl Kitchener, in the House of Lords, reviewing the military operations of the last two months, said that the operations in the western front resolved themselves into a phase of seige warfare, but the Allies had made progress in various points. The French made noteworthy progress in the east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace. The only important engagement between the British forces and the Germans was on the 20th December, when the trenches held by the Indians at Givenchy were violently attacked, the Indians being to a certain extent surprised. The trenches were captured only to be re-taken on the following day by the First Army Corps.

The Germans transferred troops from the western front to meet the critical position in Poland, but left enough to hold an elaborate system of parallel lines of entrenchment, which contain the Allied troops. Thus reinforced from the west, the Germans were able to extricate themselves from the critical situation near Lodz, and assuming the offensive, advance to the line of the rivers Bzura and Rawka, 30 miles east of Warsaw, but the Russians frustrated the nearer advance to Warsaw.

The reinforced Austrians also resumed the offensive, and drove back the Russians 35 miles, and in turn have been forced back again to the Carpathian Passes, and their retreat was marked by very severe casualties.

After referring to the Russians' victory in the Caucasus, Earl Kitchener said that the Indian Expeditionary force in Mesopotamia, after advancing to Gurna, had now consolidated the position, and had been warmly welcomed by the Arabs of the surrounding districts. An aircraft was observed in certain bodies of the Turkish troops under a German officer, attempting to penetrate into the country east of the Suez Canal, but no large force appeared, and scarcely any contact took place with our troops guarding the Canal.

SITUATION IN AFRICA.

In East Africa, we are occupying certain points within German territory. Physical difficulties are temporarily hindering further advances. In South Africa, the threat of widespread rebellion, cunningly planned and fostered by our enemies, disappeared before the loyal and prompt action of General Botha and his Ministry.

In summarising the situation, Earl Kitchener said that the great initial advantage the Germans enjoyed by reason of their numerical superiority and extensive war preparation, was certainly diminishing, while the Allies were daily increasing their resouces of men in normal lines, and at a satisfactory level. The dearth of officers was supplied; 29,100 officers had been appointed since the war commenced, and the difficulties of securing supplies and equipment for the new forces were being overcome.

Lord Curzon, speaking for the Opposition in the absence of Lord Lansdowne, said that the changes in the status of Egypt had given unmixed satisfaction, and the unusually large force there was thoroughly able to cope with any danger of invasion. We looked forward to a happy future for Mesopotamia, and hoped that new conditions would recover the old prosperity. After asking for information regarding East Africa and the Cameroons, he said he would like his brave countrymen holding up the National Flag in distant parts of the world, to realise that our attention was just as much on them as on those fighting nearer home.

Reviewing the present position with a view to future action, Lord Curzon said that the Germans had apparently failed in the two Western objectives, Paris and Calais, as in the Eastern objective, Warsaw. Our troops had suffered losses proportionate to the amazing bravery they displayed, but on the other hand, the Germans are still occupying nearly the whole of Belgium and a large part of France, and there was no evidence at present of the exhaustion of resources in men, ammunition or guns. There was no ground for despondency or alarm, but the situation did demand courage, resolution, foresight. Six new armies were being raised, but in addition to the Home Defence Army, between two and three millions would be required Were these men coming in insufficient numbers?

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Referring to the Indian Troops, Lord Curzon said that they had taken full share in the fighting under conditions immensely trying to their physique and shattering to their nerves. He concluded by congratulating the War Office on the magnificent work done.

Lord Crewe replying, said:—We are holding with some strength the position in the region of the Persian Gulf, but not making anything like a general service in the cause of the Allies. Lord Kitchener is not discontented with the recruiting, for as many men coming in as can be dealt with. Lord Crewe could not give the numbers likely to be required, beyond saying that the number we should desire to send to join the common cause of the Allies can only be measured by the possibilities of equipping and supplying with warlike munitions.

There is no news of importance from either front, beyond the appearance of three Zeppelins, escorted by an aircraft, near Dunkirk.

THE MONMOUTH'S SACRIFICE.

HOW SHE SAVED THE GLASGOW.

THREE DAYS' PURSUIT BY THE GERMANS.

We have already published more than one account of the naval fight off the Chilian Coast, but the following vivid narrative by an Eye-witness, which is published in the "Daily Mail," throws further light on the gallantry and noble self-sacrifice of the Monmouth in particular.

(Later than the English Mail.)

On a certain date the Glasgow was ordered to cruise to the northward of the Chilian coast off Coronel and to report the presence of any enemy's cruisers that might be in the vicinity.

The admiral was to follow with the rest of the squadron.

Having had a welcome night in Coronel the Glasgow left about 9 a.m. on Saturday, November 1, to meet the admiral. We met the Good Hope, Monmouth, and Otranto soon after lunch, there being a big sea running.

The order was then given for the squadron to spread out fan-wise at a distance of about fifteen miles apart to search for the enemy. At 4.20 p.m., the Otranto still being in sight, smoke was reported from the masthead. On investigation this proved to belong to two four-funnelled cruisers and a smaller one. The Germans had not seen us.

The captain then increased speed towards the enemy, and on making certain called up the flagship by wireless and turned to join the rest of the squadron. The Germans tried to block our wireless, and at first we had some difficulty in communicating with the Good Hope.

On the squadron joining up we were at first "line abreast." Then the admiral signalled "Line ahead," the order being Good Hope, Monmouth, Glasgow, Otranto. Our speed was roughly seventeen knots.

The enemy, who had been following us to the northward, then turned and steamed in a southerly direction. When the two squadrons were nearly on a parallel course the admiral altered our course four points to port so as to engage the enemy. The Germans also altered their course four points away from us.

This the German admiral apparently did for two reasons. Firstly, he wished the two German ships to join him, probably the Dresden and Nurnburg. Secondly, the light was then in our favour, the sun being above us and shining full on the enemy, making their ships a splendid target.

Both squadrons were now steaming almost due south. As long as these conditions lasted every time our admiral steered towards the Germans they altered course away from us. These manoeuvres lasted until about 6:45 p.m., the ships all this time being from 16,000 to 20,000 yards apart.

The Germans then gradually altered course so as to approach us firing one salvo to get the range when 15,000 yards away. It fell a good thousand yards short. This was the only broadside fired while the Otranto was in the firing line. Soon after she was seen to steam away to the southwest, presumably by the admiral's order, as she was steaming badly and hampered our movements.

At 7.5 p.m. the action started at 12,300 yards' range. The Germans fired first soon followed by the big guns of the British ships. The first German salvo went over us, the second fell short, and the third hit the Good Hope and Monmouth, both ships bursting into flames, the fore turret of the Good Hope being ablaze.

Of cousre the four-inch guns of the Glasgow did not come into action until the distance had been reduced. The fires on the Good Hope and the Monmouth were apparently got under, but both ships very quickly caught fire again. As the fight progressed the whole of the Glasgow's broad side came into action and she had to engage two of the enemy—the Leipziz and Dresden—and towards the end had in addition to engage one, if not both, of the German big cruisers.

GOOD HOPE ON FIRE.

After the Good Hope caught fire the second time she was seen to be unmanageable. Her steering-gear appeared to be damaged and she was evidently trying to steer towards the enemy by means of her screws so as to use her torpedoes At 7.45 p.m., when about 6,000 yards away, she was seen to explode forward. Her funnels went up in the air like a Prince of Wales's plume. She was seen to be still afloat, but her end was never seen. To the Germans' credit they never fired on her again after she exploded.

During this time the Monmouth was repeatedly hit and was reeling under the German salvoes. She became practically unmanageable at the same time as the Good Hope and gradually left the line of battle. The last ship left fighting was the Glasgow, and then she and the enemy were only firing at one another's flashes. It was at this time that the whole German fleet was firing at the Glasgow. The fight ceased about 8.5 p.m., the range having decreased to 5,000 yards.

At —— the Glasgow sighted the Monmouth. The latter signalled she could not steam head to sea on account of making water forward rapidly. She was then asked if she could steer a north-westerly course, but did not reply. Soon after four German cruisers were sighted coming from the southward, sweeping the horizon for our ships with their searchlights. They soon spotted the Monmouth, astern of the Glasgow, and opened fire.

The Glasgow stood by for some fifteen minutes, but the Monmouth not being able to steam there was nothing to do but to leave her to her fate, or else the Glasgow would have foundered with another 400 men. I knew it is awful to think that a British ship should desert another, but by joining with the Canopus and Otranto we were something of a squadron to keep the Germans in check.

SAVED THE GLASGOW.

I shall never forget as long as I live watching the Germans firing on the Monmouth. The latter undoubtedly saved the Glasgow by engaging the enemy at this period. The Glasgow was damaged. She had a hole six feet by three in an angular space aft, two shots in her bunkers, these below the water line, and at least two hits on her upper works.

One of the latter shots exploded in the passage just outside the captain's sitting cabin, completely wrecking it. Another hit the funnel casing, exploded, and wounded six men slightly, besides holing the funnels, steam pipes, etc. But it is marvellous what little damage some shells do. Nothing in the captain's cabin caught fire, and the same shell before exploding had passed through a shelf containing clothes in the captain's pantry. These clothes were hardly damaged. The shells in the bunkers practically did no damage, showing what good protection bunker coal is.

With regard to the action there is no doubt that the admiral attacked a superior force with an inferior, and that owing to his superior speed the German admiral absolutely outmanoeuvred him and chose his time for commancing the action to a nicety.

Directly the sun had set, silhouetting us against the sky, the Germans commenced. We could hardly see the Germans, while the English ships were a beautiful target.

The three days' flight in which the Glasgow was getting away from them will never be forgotten by anyone on board, and if anybody deserves promotion in the Glasgow it is the officers and men of engineering and carpenter branches. Nobody would believe the speed we maintained for forty-eight hours.

MR. GANDHI IN BOMBAY.

CROWDS BID HIM WELCOME HOME.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi, whose labours on behalf of the Indians in South Africa have made his name one which will be ever revered in India, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday, by the mail steamer Arabia, and was given a warm and whole-hearted reception by thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who wished to show, in the only way they could, their great appreciation of all he has done for the South African Indians.

It had been proposed that there should be a public reception at the Apollo Bander, and that subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi should be escorted in procession to Mr. Narotam Morarjee Goculdas' bungalow at Pedder Road, where they were to stay for a while before going on to Santa Cruz. For some reason or another, however, the authorities did not look with favour on this proposal, and the reception ceremony had to be modified accordingly.

Arrangements had been made for a deputation to go on board the mail steamer to greet Mr. Gandhi on his return to his native land, and the deputation left by a launch from the Bunder shortly before 9 o'clock; those comprising it being:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. Kaikobad C. Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mr. Amiruddin Tyebjee, Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mrs. D. N. Bhadurjee, Mr. D. B. Lam, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and Mr. Purshottumdass Thakordass. Mr. Gandhi's son also went out by the launch.

On board the Arabia, the members of the deputation greeted Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi, and after chatting for a while returned by the launch to the Apollo Bunder. By this time a large crowd had gathered there, and as the launch approached it was greeted with loud cheers. When Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi stepped ashore they were cheered again and again, and the press of people was so great that it was with difficulty that they reached their motor car, and by the time they did so they were almost hidden by garlands which had been pressed upon them by their admirers. Eventually the car was started, many of the crowd pursuing it for some distance.

On the way a halt was made in Hornby Road, where the members of the Modh Bania caste, Mr. Gandhi's community, garlanded him and Mrs. Ghandi. Another halb was made in Sheikh Memon Street, where Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi spent about a quarter of an hour in the shop of Mr. Revashankar M. Jhaveri, at whose bungalow at Santa Cruz they are to stay for some time. All along the route to Pedder Road large crowds had gathered, and there was much cheering as the car proceeded.

MR. GANDHI INTERVIEWED.

At Mr. Goculdas' bungalow, Mr. Gandhi was greeted by his friend the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and by the Hon. Mr. Parekh. After conversing with Mr. Gokhale for a while, Mr. Gandhi gave a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" an interview.

"I need hardly say," he remarked, that after having been out of India for practically quarter of a century, and without interruption for over 13 years, both my wife and I were exceedingly glad to see again the dear old Motherland, and the kind and hearty reception which the public gave us has added to the joy, and overwhelmed us. I can only hope that by our future conduct we shall have deserved this welcome.

"As the public know I, in common with many of our countrymen offered my services to the authorities in connection with the war. Those services were accepted, and I had hoped that I should be able to render personal service in one or other of the hospitals that have been placed at the disposal of the wounded Indian soldiers. Unfortunately, however, I was suffering from pleurisy, and the commanding officers in charge of the various sections would not listen to my going to any of the hospitals. Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi had a relapse of an old malady, and the Under-Secretary of State for India, on hearing this, immediately wrote to me saying that after all my work, so far as the organisation of the corps was concerned, was finished, and that as both of us were ill, we should at once return to India. Hence it is that we are here before our time.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

"I know," Mr. Gandhi proceeded, "that the public would like something with reference to the South African situation, and I can but repeat what I have said so often before that every point on which passive resistance was directed, has been completely gained, through the great assistance that was rendered by our noble Viceroy and the generous public of India, led by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. I must confess that the ministers there were very frank, and entered into the spirit of the struggle, and as you are aware General Smuts, speaking during the debate on the deportation of the leaders of the railway strike, distinguished passive resistance from the latter and justified our position. There is now a spirit of sympathy, and, I think, a desire to consult Indian opinion before undertaking any special legislation affecting us in South Africa. I have therefore, every hope for the future. Not that all the disabilities have been removed, but the bulk of them have, and by proper conduct on our part, and sympathetic administration on the part of the Government, there need be no fear of a repetition of the miseries so many of us have had to go through."

Questioned as to his future movements, Mr. Gandhi said he had come to India to settle here, and he would not go back to Africa unless circumstances rendered it necessary. He did not know what he would do here, but he would be at the service of Mr. Gokhale, whom he had for years recognised as his guide and leader, and his movements would be very largely controlled and directed by him. "For the present," Mr. Gandhi concluded, "as Mr. Gokhale has very properly pointed out, I having been out of India for so long, have no business to form any definite conclusions about matters essentially Indian, and that I should pass some time here as an observer and a student. This I have promised to do, and I hope to carry out my promise."

The Gurjar Sabha will entertain Mr. M. K. Gandhi on Thursday next (Makarsankranti Day) at 5-30 p.m. at Sir Mangaldas House when Mr. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside.

CONGRESS MESSAGE OF LOYALTY.

VICEROY'S WARM APPRECIATION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The President of the last Indian National Congress has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Your telegram forwarding the resolutions passed by the Indian National Congress has been laid before H. E. the Viceroy, who desires me to thank you for it. He warmly appreciates the enthusiasm with which the Congress have voiced the loyal spirit of India and heartily shares in their gratification that India has been afforded an opportunity of demonstrating this loyalty to the world by sending her gallant troops to fight for the Empire in this great struggle. Their message to the Indian troops will be forwarded to their commander."

THE VICEROY'S BEREAVEMENT.

FRENCH GOVERNOR'S CONDOLENCES.

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 8.

The French Government have published the following telegram which was addressed by the Governor of Pondicherry to the Viceroy on the occasion of the death of Lieutenant the Hon. E. C. Hardingo —"I pray your Excellency in the name of the French Colony in India and in my own name to accept our sentiments of condolence on the death of Lieutenant Hardinge who died on the field of honour in France."

The Viceroy replied as follows:—"I thank very much your Excellency as well as the French Colony for your sympathies which you have been kind enough to express in the loss I have suffered. It is an eternal consolation to me that my dear son fell fighting by the side of the Allies for justice and right."

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The death is announced of Viscount Ingestre.

FRONTIER RAID.

TRIBAL FORCE DRIVEN BACK BY MILITIA.

TRIBESMEN LOSE 80 KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

A press communique says:—A tribal force of Zadrans, Tenis, Gurbas, and other Khostwallas, subjects of Afghanistan, which had been collecting for some days past in Khost, attacked the north Waziristan Militia post at Spina Khaisora in the Tochi Valley on the morning of the 7th January.

On the arrival of reinforcements of the Militia the tribesmen were at once attacked and driven back to the upper slopes of the Nazdak. Their losses are believed to have been heavy, estimated at 80 killed. On our side Captain Jothan North, Waziristan Militia, and five Mounted Infantry Sowars were killed and one Militia sepoy wounded.

This raid was doubtless in retaliation for the punishment recently inflicted on the Khostwallas who attacked the Miransha Serai.

Later reports show that the tribal force has now dispersed.

This performance of the North Waziristan Militia who were alone engaged in repelling a force of several thousand well-armed tribesmen, is most creditable.

GERMANY'S STAYING POWER.

WAR OF EIGHT MONTHS ALLOWED FOR

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says that the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" learns that the German war scheme allowed only for eight months as the maximum duration of the campaign. The effects of the miscalculation, the correspondent understands, are already manifest in a German shortage of the metals employed in manufacturings of war and inadequate food supplies.

It is believed in well informed circles in Paris that owing to the economic pressure exercised on Germany the war must end by October.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

FAMINE EXPECTED IN MAY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—Rumours are circulating in Italy that 60,000 Germans are being transferred to Bosnia to aid in the defence of Sarajevo.

Russian reports for three days have stated that there is no material change in Galicia.

At Vienna it is stated that several Carpathian rivers have overflowed and operations are at present impossible.

An Exchange correspondent at Copenhagen dealing with German measures for meeting the cutting off of supplies, points out that the regulation of prices is powerless when an actual shortage of food exists and anticipates that the time will soon come when the Government will be obliged to put the nation on a short allowance. Professor Richet considers that if the blockade continues as at present Germany will be faced with a famine in May.

The "Central News" learns that despite the desire of the colonies for an Imperial Conference it is unlikely that it will be held before next year, if at all, before the end of the war. Among the reasons given is the present occupation of General Botha and his Lieutenants.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADVICE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

President Wilson, speaking at Indianapolis, said that if America retained its equilibrium it might perhaps be able later to bring peace to Europe. The Americans were constantly thinking what was happening across the water. People should keep their minds more on their own affairs.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

AGREEMENT REGARDING RUBBER EXPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

It is understood that an agreement is about to be reached whereby Britain will permit the exportation of rubber from the United States provided manufacturers agree not to re-export it except through Britain.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Great Britain has presented a reply to the American note. It will be published on Sunday.

EAST COAST RAID.

EYEWITNESSES' STORIES

GERMANS' BAD MARKMANSHIP

The London papers received by the mail contain interesting accounts of the German raid on the Yorkshire coast.

"The Standard" published, the following reports of the bombardment from correspondents at Scarborough:—

The town of Scarborough was subjected to bombardment by German cruisers this morning for nearly an hour. It is reported that at least 18 persons have been killed and about 150 wounded.

It is estimated that about 100 shells fell into the town, and many large buildings were struck, including the Town Hall, large hotels, and boarding houses. It is believed that German cruisers and one destroyer were engaged in the bombardment.

Several fires were caused by the shells, and the Scarborough Fire Brigade turned out to fight the flames. Some shells dropped in a village several miles away. St. Martin's Church, in Scarborough, was struck by a shell while service was in progress. The congregation remained calm, and ultimately the service was continued. One woman in a shop was struck by a shell and killed. The Prince of Wales Hotel was damaged to the extent of £4,000. There was no panic in the town, and few people left by train.

Fireman Hulmer, who was on duty at the fire station, had both legs fractured by a shell. Several of the shells which dropped in the town failed to explode. The schools were closed, as several of the buildings were hit.

POSTMAN'S HEAD BLOWN OFF IN STREET.

A "Central News" special correspondent who visited Scarborough telephoned:—

One eye-witness of the bombardment tells me that he and his wife and children and many other Scarborough people took refuge in cellars. Neighbouring buildings were razed to the ground, and holes big enough to permit the passage of railway coaches were made in the walls of other buildings.

The postman Beale had his head blown off whilst he was on his delivery round; one woman was killed on the doorstep of an hotel which she had visited for the purpose of using the telephone.

MANY HOTELS DAMAGED.

Havoc has been created everywhere throughout the town. The Grand Hotel, a fine building perched on the cliff head and well known to many thousands of visitors, was one of the main targets, and the seaward front was particularly demolished. Some half-dozen huge holes were made in the walls of the upper stories, and the walls of the lower portion of the seaward front, including those of the large dining-room and restaurants, were shattered. A picture palace next door to the hotel also suffered heavy damage, and a portion of the cliff tramway was destroyed.

A gable end of the Town Hall building, also situated on the cliff, was blown away, and the lifeboat house was damaged. The shells played general havoc with the buildings along the front, and had it not been for the fact that this is the "off" season, and that consequently many of the houses in the front are unoccupied, the loss of life must have been tremendously heavy.

BOMBARDMENT OF HARTLEPOOL.

The correspondent of "The Standard" at Redcar wired on Dec. 16 as follows:—

Terrific firing took place a few miles off the coast shortly before eight o'clock this morning. The forms of three cruisers could be discerned looming out of the haze. Flashes from their guns were easily observed from the promenade, and it appeared as if the vessels were attacking the forts on the Tees. Cannonading was kept up for over half an hour, and then the sounds gradually became less loud. As many as half a dozen flashes in two minutes could be seen.

The bombardment of Hartlepool commenced at 8-15 a.m. by German warships variously estimated at from two to six. They were never clearly visible from the shore, and for 25 minutes they fired on the town, the land forts replying. Parts of shells were found in Hartlepool, and 47 persons are said to have been killed and over 100 injured. The damage to the town is believed to have been considerable.

The attack on West Hartlepool was witnessed from several places on the Durham coast. At Easington the firing was heard, and at Horden the reports were felt so violently that windows rattled. Numbers of people at Horden saw two German warships firing in the direction of West Hartlepool, the flashes being plainly visible, as were also those denoting that the guns from the shore were replying. At Blackhall Rocks, five miles from West Hartlepool, spectators, saw the enemy's ships firing broadsides, wheeling round, and firing the opposite broadsides into West Hartlepool. From about eight o'clock until 8.45 flames could also be seen on the land, as though something were on fire, but these flames afterwards died down. After the guns on shore had replied the Germans cleared off and were lost in the mist.

During the bombardment of Hartlepool Adjutant William Avery, of the Salvation Army, whose quarters were situate within a stone's-throw of the east front, was killed. The deceased, who was 49 years of age, was a Cornishman, and he entered the Salvation Army from Mevagissey 26 years ago. He leaves five children.

SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

A Newcastle gentleman who has an office in West Hartlepool said that he travelled by the 9.17 train from the Central Station to West Hartlepool this morning, and on approaching the latter station he observed that the telephone wires were down. When the train drew up in the station the first thing noticed by the incoming passengers was a huge hole in the station wall. The ticket collector said that a shell had burst close to a cabin at the station, and the users of it quickly changed their quarters.

An aeroplane was flying over the town, and the people were watching it. Business was suspended and everything was in a state of excitement. In Church-street a shell had struck a block of offices on the first storey and wrecked several rooms. The front of Messrs. Ropner's office was struck by a shell and badly damaged. In the higher part of the town and away from the timber yards, which suffered by the bombardment, several houses were hit by shells, and a great many windows were broken.

People ran into the park when the shelling began, and there several shells dropped. It was said that numerous persons had been carried away hurt or killed. A clerk employed by the gentleman interviewed was knocked down by the concussion of a shell when it struck the ground. Mr. Ropner's house was struck, and his cook was killed before his eyes. A part of a shell picked up in the streets of the town showed it to have been an 11in. projectile.

The damage was extensive, 85 houses, four churches and chapels, and one school being struck by German shells in Hartlepool.

TWO HUNDRED SHELLS IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

The historic old seaport and summer health resort of Whitby, the recent scene of the wreck of the Rohilla, was shelled this morning by the Germans. About 9 o'clock two large German cruisers hove in sight, but their identity was not distinguishable owing to a slight haze which hung over the sea. The vessels steamed close into Whitby, and when about a mile of the fort discharged shell at the town, which is undefended by artillery.

The first shell lodged in the side of the east cliff, no damage being done. Naturally the greatest alarm was created among the inhabitants, some of whom fled inland to places of security, whilst others—not a large number—gathered on the west cliff and watched the bombardment, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, during which time it is estimated that two hundred shots were fired.

RAILWAYMAN KILLED.

Owing to the bad markmanship of the enemy many shots did no harm. A good deal of damage was done to private houses in the Fishburn Park district, half a mile inland from the sea front, and a North-Eastern railwayman named Tunmore was killed by a piece of shell which entered his chest while he was following his employment. In the neighbourhood of Boghall many windows were shattered by the concussion, and a new house in Falcon-terrace, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Gaskin, was seriously damaged, the occupants, however, escaping injury.

Shells fell at Ruswarp, a mile inland, and even beyond. Mr. Curry's school at Meadowfield was damaged and the scholars, who had just commenced their morning lessons, scampered off in all directions.

After the bombardment the cruisers steamed quickly out to sea and were soon lost to view. More than half the business premises were immediately closed and great excitement prevailed. No landing was attempted by the enemy, who achieved no useful purpose by his visit, which was purely one of destruction.

WHITBY ABBEY DAMAGED.

The "Daily Mail" published the following report of the damage at Whitby:—

The chief damage done in Whitby is in the Fishburn Park district, which might have been thought to be the best sheltered part of the town, lying as it does up the valley more than half a mile back from the sea and with the East and West Cliffs rising up as ramparts between it and the sea.

The shells that fell on Fishburn Park hill were either meant for the Town Station, which lies at the foot of it, or were bad shots for the coastguard station on East Cliff. In fact, the German gunners, seeing that they were only at the most a mile and a half from shore and in full view of their chief mark seem to have been distinctly erratic in their aim, for some men who were looking for bait on the Scar below the coastguard station say that the

THE EAST COAST RAID.

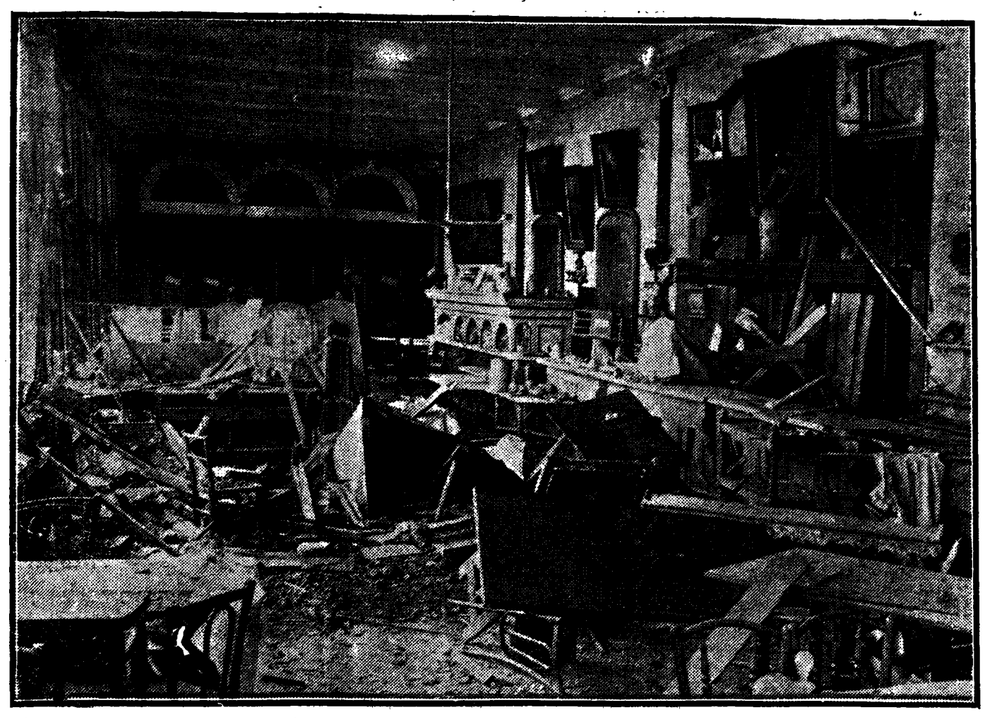

Photo by Topical Press.

Wrecked interior of the Saloon at the Grand Hotel of Scarborough.

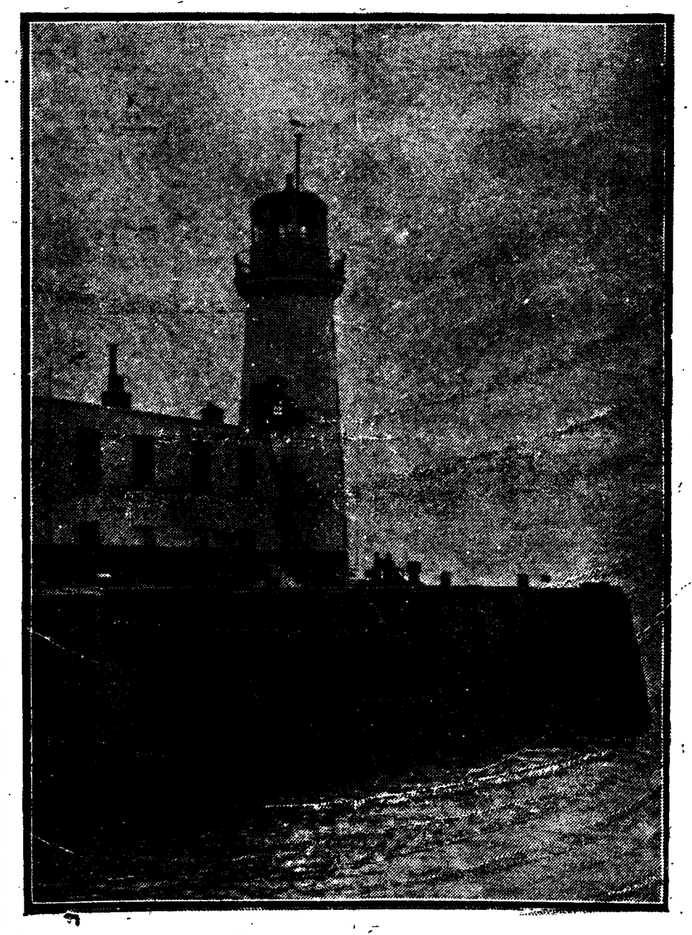

Photo by Topical Press.

Scarborough Light-house pierced by German shells.

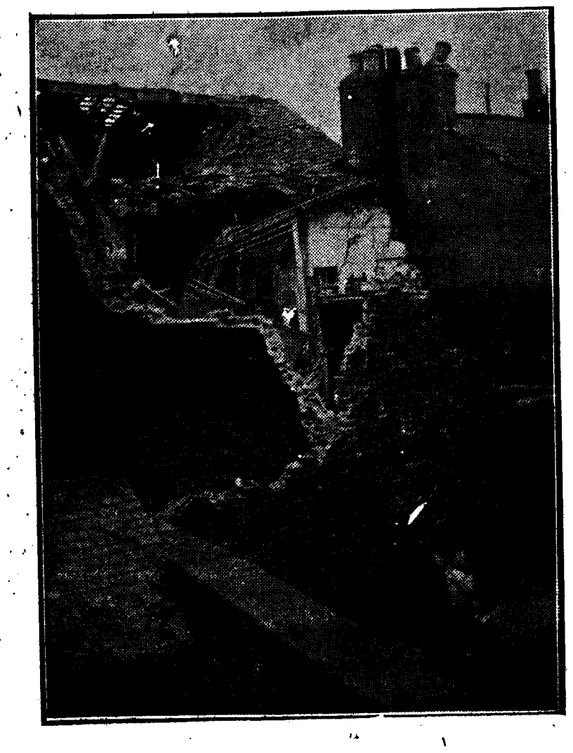

Photo by Central News.

Inhabitants of West Hartlepool gazing at their wrecked dwellings.

LONDON LETTER.

THE EAST COAST RAID.

HOW THE PEOPLE TOOK IT.

ROCK-LIKE CONFIDENCE IN THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ'S GAME

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

The East Coast raid was the chief event of Mail week. Though there was some slight panic among a certain number of people who began to pack up to retreat inland, the raid failed to inspire terror as the Germans hoped and the British public preserves its rock-like confidence in the Navy.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Every Friday for five months past I have despatched this letter with the feeling that by the time it reached Bombay it would probably be so completely nullified or out-dated by events that it would read like a scrap of paper inscribed with a fragment of ancient history or discredited criticism. That feeling has never before been quite so strong as it is to-day; for, while upon the Western battlefield very little is happening, we in England have passed through an unprecedented experience. The country has been raided. Enemy warships have shelled our coast towns,—not any of our fortified ports but health resorts innocent of any kind of protection. It was, of course, bound to come. For a long time we have all recognised that it was as certain as anything that could well be that German warships would try a bombardment, if not a landing, and we had no reason to suppose that when they came they would refrain from bombarding open towns on the coast.

HOW THE PEOPLE TOOK IT.

The first reports spoke of little damage and small loss of life; but a few hours later we learned that the tale of killed and wounded in Scarborough Whitby and the Hartlepools made up more than 500,—a total which before the present war, would have been counted serious for a pitched battle. What was the purpose of the raid? The English press appears to have satisfied itself that it was two-fold; to give a fillip to the German people and to strike terror to the English. The first object has doubtless been attained. The news must have spread the most fervid rejoicing over Germany, especially as the German bulletin described Scarborough as a fortified town. But as to the terrorizing of England, what is there to be said? The event, of course, provoked a vast commotion in all the towns of the north-east coast; how could it be otherwise? Certain people began at once to pack up and go inland,—that, we should expect from pensioned Government servants and retired commercial people disturbed in so rude a fashion in their seaside retreats. The panic, however, if such it is to be called, was brief. The bombarded towns settled down; and, although we may imagine the coast dwellers all along the east and south-west supporting the holidays in some little trepidation, no one need think of them as given over to terror. And in regard to London and all other inland centres there is something much more positive to be said. It will take much more than a raid, even with great loss of life, to disturb the rock-like confidence of the English people in the all-sufficiency of the Navy.

NAVAL POLICY AND STRATEGY.

But how did it happen? Where was the Fleet? How comes it that a German battle squadron can reach our coast, bombard for half-an-hour or more, and get back without trouble? The Admiralty which has anything but a happy touch in announcing or explaining events, said that the demonstration was devoid of military significance. It added that raids of this kind may cause loss of life and damage to property, which was much to be regretted; "but they must not in any circumstances be allowed to modify the general naval policy which is being pursued." "In any circumstances" is pretty strong; for it is conceivable that the enemy, finding that it can repeat the adventure without deadly risk, might continue raiding on a very serious scale. We know, however, what the Admiralty means. The British Grand Fleet is not in the North Sea. Obviously it cannot be kept there, battling against the terrific weather of this autumn and continuously opposed to the perils of mines and submarines. The game of Admiral von Tirpitz would seem to be plain enough; he wants to force Sir John Jellicoe to bring his squadrons out of harbour and keep them on the high seas, and we may take it for granted that the raid on the Yorkshire Coast will not be the last of its kind. The question then is, what of the Admiralty's strategy, what of the protection of non-combatants on the coast? The answer of the "Times" is very simple, but the public will not accept it as final or complete. The "Times" says that the defence of the shores from foreign invasion is the primary object, not of the Navy, but of the land forces,—and it hopes that the experience of the Yorkshire towns will bring home the lesson to the manhood of the nation. In other words Lord Northcliffe hopes that the urgency of compulsory service (which the conscriptionists have begun to call obligatory service, so as to get rid of the objectionable word) will be admitted by the majority. Suppose, however, that the principle as to the resistance of invasion being a military and not a naval duty be admitted, the non-combatants of Scarborough and Whitby, who have had their houses wrecked, will want to know how it applies to their case. The bombarding cruisers were a mile or two from the land, and of course they had no intention of coming nearer. Clearly the army of home defence is of no use in such an emergency and if "the general naval policy" which is being pursued implies the likelihood of enemy squadrons coming and going in this fashion, the once inviolable coasts of England are in sad straits.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

All political or imperial news of the week is dwarfed in importance by the announcement of the British Protectorate over Egypt and the Soudan. India is deeply and directly affected by this momentous step, which has, I doubt not, been discussed at length in your columns. It was I assume not unexpected,—notwithstanding the contention in a well-known Indian Moslem journal that the present was the right time for the complete withdrawal on the part of Great Britain. Something at any rate was bound to be done, in one direction or another. The position of Egypt as a nominal feudatory of the Sultan and a virtual province of the British Empire was extraordinarily anomalous, and the extent of the anomaly became at once apparent when the Turks declared war and the British Government began, of necessity to treat the Turks in Egypt as alien enemies. What were the alternatives? The British could not abandon the country, they could not restore the Turkish suzerainty to actuality; they could hardly repel the Turkish invaders in the name of the Khedive, who has been caught by the war in Constantinople. It would not have been good policy to declare simple annexation; so that a protectorate was the way out. It would be foolish to forecast the result.

BLUE, WHITE AND YELLOW.

If the public had any mind for such things nowadays, it would have been entertained by the battle over the Blue, White and Yellow Books. Two or three weeks ago the English translation of the Yellow Book was issued by the "Times." Nobody knew why. It was badly printed, in small faint type, and was priced at two shillings. The newspapers grumbled. The English White Paper, we were reminded, was accessible as a Penny Blue Book, and in America all the diplomatic correspondence of any importance has been issued in the form of supplements to the daily papers. Evidently the Foreign Office or whoever was responsible for the deal with the "Times," recognised that it had made a blunder. The Yellow Book, like the White Paper, is now a penny Blue Book, and the "Times" not to be outdone, is giving away a fresh reprint of its own with to-morrow's issue of the paper. Well it will now be read, though not so widely as our own White Paper, for that came out in the first week of the war.

CAMPAIGNING IN EAST AFRICA.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes a letter received in Buxton from an officer in the 101st Grenadiers and sent from Gazi, in British East Africa, from which we take the following extract:—

After the battle on the 7th we returned to the trenches, and had one hour to lie down and half an hour sentry go through the night. It was impossible to sleep during the hour off, as there are millions of mosquitoes, and they just ate me in hundreds. The next day, the 8th, we went out to give battle beyond our lines, but found the German retreat had developed into a flight. Dead officers were left only half buried, some with their head and shoulders sticking out of the ground and others with earth just thrown over them. It appears from what we have picked up, dug up, and had reported that the Germans must have lost nearly 25 per cent. of their force in dead and wounded. The forces operating here are, of course, small, but the thick bush makes the fighting very close and rather deadly. The Germans are reported to have retired almost to their own border, but I expect they will return in a few days with a much larger force, as they are determined to have this place, which protects the railway and Mombasa.

According to the "Figaro," Count Bascnieri, has predicted that peace will be declared on the 27th April. Germany he states will be vanquished and the Kaiser will commit suicide.

East Coast Raid.—(Continued.)

first shells fired hit the face of the cliff, bringing down so many pieces of rock that they were driven out from the shelter they had taken behind boulders on the beach.

And, in distinction from these shots too low, there were others too high that travelled four miles inland to Sleights, where four or five burst and three buried themselves in the ground.

The damage to the Abbey is more serious from a national point of view. Canon Austen, rector of Whitby, who is the greatest authority on Whitby Abbey, came over from York, where he is in residence, and this morning examined the results of the bombardment.

"The outline of the west window is destroyed," he told me, "and from the archaeologist's standpoint the tracery which has been demolished was especially important, because it was Early Perpendicular work, which had been put in 100 years later than the rest." An attempt is being made to collect the fragments; it may be possible to put some of them back.

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FOR INFANTS INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELLING
NO COOKING OR MILK REQUIRED

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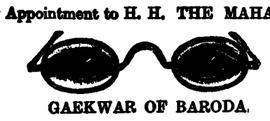

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

CHARITY PROPERTY.

FAILURE OF ATTEMPTS TO COMPROMISE

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY AND ORS., *v.* HIRJEE ARDESHIR DADY & ORS.

The plaintiffs are the trustees of the Dadysett Atashbeheram situated in Queen's Road, while the defendants are the Kadmi Ghambar trustees. The present suit was filed by the plaintiffs for a declaration that an agreement entered into in 1880 by the predecessors of the present Atashbeheram trustees with the Kadmi Ghambar trustees by which the Atashbeheram trustees parted with the possession and control of certain grounds in the compound of the Atashbeheram to the Ghambar trustees, was "ultra vires" of those trustees, and to recover the said property.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, and Mr. J. H. Vakil, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Bhadurjee appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Daver and Mr. Tarapore for the defendants 2 to 7.

The Advocate-General, for the plaintiffs, stated that they were Atashbeheram trustees and owned certain lands at Chowpaty, which were let out as building plots. All the defendants were trustees of the Kadmi Ghambar funds for giving feasts. Before the suit was proceeded with, the Advocate-General said that he had to make an application that certain consent terms arrived at between the parties should be recorded by the court. All the defendants had consented to the terms except the first defendant, Hirjee Ardeshir Dady. That, the Advocate-General submitted, was unmaterial, because according to specific provisions in the deed the will of the majority of the trustees was to prevail. A good many years go, the Atashbeherm trustees entered into an agreement with the Ghambar trustees, by which the former parted with control and possession of certain part of the compound of the Atashbeheram—upon which the Ghambar trustees erected buildings furnished them and utilised them for Ghambar feasts. There was a provision in the deed that if the Atashbeheram trustees wanted to take up these buildings they could do so at a price fixed by two architects.

The plaintiffs say that the then Atashbeheram trustees had no power given to them to part with the control and possession of the Atashbeheram compound, and they filed a suit to recover the property. The parties met and consented to terms by which among other things the Advocate-General was to be made a parcy to the suit; the Atashbeheram trustees should pay Rs. 12,000 at Rs. 1,000 a month to the Ghambar trustees, and until the whole was paid up the Ghambar trustees were to have a change on the property.

The Atashbeheram trustees agreed that they would always utilise the "otlas" for Ghambar feasts and allow the Ghambar trustees to occupy them for the purposes of giving feasts for Kadmi Ghambars.

All defendants agreed to the terms except the first defendant, who thought the terms unfair. All others at a meeting of Kadmi Anjuman, convened by Ghambar trustees agreed that these terms should be accepted.

The Advocate-General remarked that looking at it even from the point of view of the defendants, the terms were very advantageous as parting with the Atashbeheram property was "ultra vires" of the trustees, and the present trustees could recover the property back and the defendants would not be entitled to take advantage of the provisions in their favour in the agreement. As the parting of the property was "ultra vires" they were interested in seeing that the Ghambar feasts were held and under the consent terms that was secured and everything would go on in the same way as before. In addition they would get Rs. 12,000. The Advocate-General was not a party to the present suit, but was made so by the consent terms so as to leave no question about the binding nature of the decree.

Mr. Kanga, on behalf of the first defendant, said that his client refused to become a party to what was a clear breach of trust. The Ghambar trustees had already spent Rs. 67,000 on the buildings and there was no reason why the plaintiffs should not pay this sum to the Ghambar fund and why the Atashbeheram fund should be enriched at the expense of the Ghambar fund. The counsel further stated that this was an attempt to oust the first defendant from the Atashbeheram altogether. He had been the managing trustee of the Atashbeheram but was removed on certain allegations of highhandedness from the trusteeship. If the present consent terms were accepted he would be prevented from going to the Atashbeheram altogether. Mr. Kanga said that the plaintiffs' suit was clearly barred under sec. 134 of the Limitation Act the property being alienated to the defendants for over 12 years and they having absolutely exclusive possession of the same.

A SUGGESTION BY THE COURT.

It was suggested by his Lordship that the charities, being exclusively established by the grand-father of the first defendant, he should be reappointed as an additional trustee of the Atashbeheram and his sentiment in this matter ought to be respected, particularly as there were other independent trustees who now looked after the managemnt.

On this the first defendant left the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

After the luncheon interval, the Advocate-General stated to the court that he was sorry to say that the suggestion of his Lordship could not be adopted. The Dadysett members of the Atashbeheram trustees would not agree. The difficulty was that these people were not on good terms and they would retire if Mr. Hirjee came in, which would be very undesirable. There was no other way in which he could meet Mr. Kanga, as the plaintiffs could not increase, the Rs. 12,000/- offered to anything further.

All the trustees except Mr. Gamadia and Mr. Cama objected to Mr. Hirjee coming in.

His Lordship—One can only regret the petty-mindedness of people who carry personal feelings, in the management of charity matters. The Advocate-General—The whole thing is running very harmoniously at present. They feel that if Mr. Hirjee came in, he would be a discordant element.

The Advocate-General then applied that the consent terms be recorded, and argued that the majority of trustees could come to consent terms which could be recorded even when one of the trustees did not consent.

After hearing further argument his Lordship was of opinion that he could only record a compromise when all the parties to the suit have consented. "If the majority of trustees" his Lordship said "may have power to do anything regarding the trusts they can do so outside the court. But if you want me to record the compromise I must see that all parties agree."

Eventually the suit was adjourned to February 1st in order to enable two of the new trustees of Atashbeheram, Mr. Beramjee N. Gamadia and Mr. Cursetjee Dadabhoy Dady, to be made parties. Costs to be costs in the cause.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

Attorneys for the first defendant:—Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for the defendants, 2-7:—Messrs. Dustoor & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment.

655-12. Bhai: K. & G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhuwandas Kalliandas M. Gajjar and ors., K. R. B. & Co., Ty. D. & Co., Payne & Co.

For Decree Under Order 34 Rule 6 of C. P. C.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karain, M. K. R. B. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

1180-13 S. A. Tyabji Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow & ors. Shroff D. & D. Part Heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1195-14. Madh. K. & C. Lalji Govindji a firm v. the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Dapt F. & D.

LONG CAUSES.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amiribi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

1376-14—Manubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Daph F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

574-14—Mehta D & L Kharshedji Framji Bhathina v. Javerbai widow & ors. Patell & Ez.

S. C. C. 398-1492-14—Nadirsha & D Laxumon Sakroji and anr v. Suleman Abha Mahomed and anr Payne & Co.

342-14—Sabnis & G. Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Narayen Penker and ors. Sal & G. Moti & D Kh. L & M.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

817-14—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Kharshedji v. Gangadhar Hariba Chaudhari & ors Kharas & Co.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne & Co. Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm Bick M R & Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 58.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1164-13—Captain and V Bai Gangabai widow and ors Premabai widow Nadirsha & D.

631-14. Sm. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord & anr. Madh. K. & C.

879-14—Mulla & Mulla Parbhudas Laldas and anr v. Madhowrao Shivshanker Edgelow G W & Co.

462-14—Patell & Eze Raghunath Premji v. Ahmed N. Fattehally and anr Crawford B & Co.

88-14—Bhimji & Co. Thakar Hirji Gopaldas Hirabai and anr Bhai K & G.

206-14—Mehta D & L Sarabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors Mulla & M Jeh. M & S Little & Co.

703-14—Captain & V. Cooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Keshavji and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

1192-13—Tyabji D & Co. Shivnarain Surajmal Nimani v. Dhondiram Narayen and ors Ragh N & Co. Sm. B & Co.

453-14—H. P & P (for a pauper) Narayen Dhondoo v. Hormusji Cursetji Sidhwa Shroff D & D.

1306-12—Amin and Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Hirabhai Bgpubhai Dikshet & P.

800-14—Mulji & Tha Sunderbai widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors Manes H M & Co.

912-14—Shroff D & D Framji Ruttonji Talati v. Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla & Co. a firm Smetham B & Co.

809-14—Matu J & N Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohundas Dalabhdas Nadirshaw & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

399-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Dossabai Herjibhai Tabuck v. Navajbai, widow & onr., M. N. R. B. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

1126-13. Ardeshia H. W. & Co., Bai Poorbai, widow, v. Damji Hira alias Jetha and anr., Captain & V. Little & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

408-12. Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., v. Takerally Esufally & anr., Jeh. S. M. & H. Patell, & Co.

1288-12. Daph F. & D. John Frederick Bradbury v. The Gomtipur Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., & anr.

789-13. Mehta D. & L. Manilal Nanalal Ghandi v. Babu Makenra Babu.

926-13. Jeh. M. & S. Perojsha Rustomji Daroowalla v. Ardeshir Byramji Toddewalla.

LONG CAUSES.

26-14. Ard. H. D. & Co., The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld. v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg. Co., Ld., Little & Co.

708-14. Bai K. & Gir. Rustomji Maneckji Hatheram & anr. v. The Surat Swadeshi Spg. Wvg. Co., Ld., & anr., Payne & Co., Jehangir M. & S.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors Captain and V, Mirza M and M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co The Same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V.

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors Rustomji & G Ch sd 17-12-14.

S C C T 206/8486-14—Purnand & Co Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Vakil & anr Kanga and S.

258-14—Bicknell M R & Co The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v. Motichand Rupchand & anr Edgelow G W & Co.

585-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar & ors Matubhai J and M.

111-14—Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co Ld Mathubhai J & M.

170-14—Payne & Co The Same v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr Mathubhai J & M

260-14—Payne and Co Pritamdas Tricumdas & anr v. Asharam Govindram & anr Bhimji & Co.

850-14—Payne & Co Ebrahim Raji Siddick v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & Co.

892-14— Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld Liquidation v. Gordhandas Perchotamdas Edgelow G W & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Danoo Parsad v. Balkrishna Dharma Targa Swetham B & Co.

949-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Moreshwar Wasooden & anr Rustamji & G.

834-14—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd and anr v. Asswa das Sahebram a firm and anr Sunderdas & Co.

847-14—Smetham B & Co Mariambai v. Fatmabai widow & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

857-14—Nadirsha & D Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Hiralal & Co.

894-14—M B Chothia Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai Nanu H & Co.

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BARODA, Jan. 9.

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IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Viceroy has fixed 23rd February provisionally the date for the second meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN PEGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

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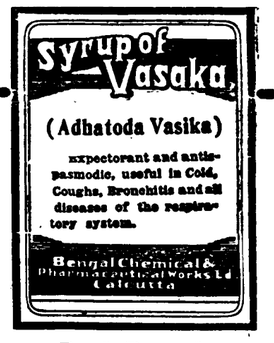
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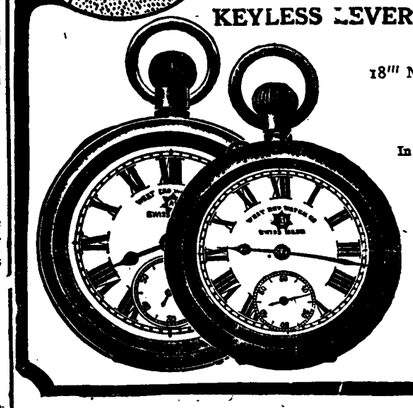

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BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE CHURCHES OF BOMBAY.

A stranger visiting Bombay will be irresistibly struck by the total absence of any kind of notable architecture in the places of religious worship of the principal communities. There is not one such edifice which can satisfy the artistic eye, though to-day we have over four hundred Hindu temples, shrines and fanes, dedicated to diverse gods and goddesses of Hindu pantheon. Neither is there a single edifice of religious worship belonging to our great Mahomedan community on which the stranger, with the love of the beautiful, can feast his eyes to surfeit with its architectural merits. Among the leading fire temples of the Parsis there is no structure which we can point out and say "Behold and Admire." Save the Cathedral with its comparative antiquity, there is none even among the old churches and chapels belonging to the Portuguese Roman Catholics which can boast of any architecture. As we have already observed even that had an evolution of itself, having bloomed into the grey edifice which was so prominent in the fifties in the midst of the almost total absence of any building, save the Town Hall, with even the most rudimentary architecture. Even to-day after the Government led the way in 1864, and specially after 1870, to the construction of public edifices with some architectural pretensions, in the whole town. The new religious there is little or next to nothing to be seen structures of the various communities which have sprung into existence after the sixties are of a most commonplace description, and where some attempt at architecture is made, it is of such a character as to make us run away from it. What may be the reason? It is impossible to say. All that we are entitled to conjecture is that in the making of Bombay, there has not been in the last two hundred years one saturated with the artistic spirit which has inspired so many in the religious edifices, nay palaces, of the West, specially those erected in mediaeval times which are the admiration of an aesthetic world be it in England or France, Spain or Switzerland, Italy or Austria or Germany. Perhaps no religion in this respect has so vastly influenced architecture as that of the Vatican and next that of the Moors or Saracens. The edifices scattered by the latter in the way of those gems of mosques to be witnessed in Spain and European Turkey and at Damascus a thousand years ago and more, are monuments of art and a tribute to the genius of the builders. Their successors did something to revive the art in the golden age of the Moghul in Northern and Central India, down as far as Aurangabad where there is the miniature Taj Mahal to the memory of the deceased daughter of the founder of that great city. Even Ahmedabad boasts of such Sarascenic architecture which was the delight and unmixed admiration of Fergusson. But Bombay in the days of the Mogul was only a fishing village and just rising into importance. As we have observed before, the city is in reality an upstart, a parvenu, and cannot hold comparison beside the ancient Hindu shrines and temples in Northern and Southern India, Mathura in the North and Madura in the South, with Puri in the East and Somnath in the West; and also with the mosques, the mausoleums, and the royal palaces which the great descendants of Babar reared at Delhi, at Agra and other well-known places, still the admiration of strangers. Evidently in her evolution since the days of the occupation of the Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, she has hardly known how to impart to any of her religious edifices, that stately dignity, that divine inspiration, that sublime altruism which a house dedicated to the Great Creator of the Universe suggests. There is none of the inspiration which maritime colonies like that of ancient Corinth revealed wherever planted. Indeed the very conception of the beautiful in art entertained and so extensively carried into execution by the Doric race seems to be woefully absent. Bombay has been intensely shopkeeping and that is the reason, why the temples, the mosques and other places of worship inspire neither reverence nor awe. In this respect her evolution is next to none and one yearns to see a real genius rising in her midst which will impart the necessary impetus.

CHURCH IN THE FIFTIES.

Meanwhile a survey may be taken of the principal places of religious worship in the fifties. The Cathedral, as stated, rose from a most humble beginning, namely, from a modest room within the precincts of Bombay Castle where it had been christened the "Fort Chapel." As to the Roman Catholic Churches half-a-dozen of them had a respectable lineage. There was one known by the name of Esperance. It is related that it had been built in the sixteenth century during the Portuguese occupation and stood on the very site in the Marine Lines Esplanade where there stands a cross. Military exigencies demanded its removal and so it was demolished, the aforesaid cross being allowed to stand to mark for ever where stood this mediæval church. The Government had to pay all the expenses of building a new one and the site chosen was in Kalbadevi which then was open to sea. This was in 1760. It was consecrated as the Roman Catholic Cathedral. But as Bombay extended and expanded, the Cathedral, once open to the sea, found itself surrounded by roads and what the Christian would call heathen buildings, so much so that cheek by jowl there has subsequently been reared in its vicinity a Hindu temple dedicated to some divinity and in charge of a Maharaja. Some thirty or forty years ago the laymen of the temple used to crowd it and such was the defeating noise of the primitive *nagaras* and pipes, that the service in the Cathedral was often greatly disturbed. A civil suit had to be filed for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction against the barbaric and deafening din of the music and of the clamours of the worshippers. To a visitor a cathedral at least a hundred years old in Agiary Street, in Kalbadevi, may appear strange how it came to be planted there. But, as just said, the builders of the day perhaps never thought that commercial and populous Bombay would so grow as to make it altogether an undesirable place, according to the Catholic notions of the principal place of God's worship. Happily, a new and artistic cathedral has for some years past been built in a very eligible and lovely site in Wodehouse Road, with excellent surroundings, our wellknown citizen, Mr. Chambers, being its architect. Another well known church is that of N. S. de Gloria, at Mazagaon. Indeed Mazagaon abounds in churches and chapels of which this one is the principal and the most popular. Worlee, Mahim and Bandora also abound in these. There are the usual Catholic decorations and certain internal structures which are purely Catholic; but the outer frontage has very little of architectural merit. Esperance Cathedral was described nearly a hundred years ago by a traveller as the finest building in the island after the Town Hall. Perhaps the Church of Gloria was the next best. It was built by one Antonia Passoa who was "Lord of the Manor of Mazagaon" in 1548. The church underwent reconstruction some forty years ago. There was also the Church of San Miguel and many others scattered from Mazagaon to Mahim but they are of no importance from the architectural point of view and have generally a sameness about them so peculiar to early Portuguese Churches. Two other old churches may be simply mentioned, the one at Cavel built in 1794 and the other known as Salvador built in 1596, that is at the very close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. What a long tract of years to throw back to realise the occupation of Bombay by the one European nation which in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries boasted of their great mercantile navy and explored the lands of the West and the East Indies alike! Lastly there is the church of Miguel in Upper Mahim built in 1540.

HINDU AND PARSI TEMPLES.

As to Hindu temples the one at Bhuleshwar is the earliest, and so too one at Nargaum. But the writer does not claim to have any intimate knowledge of their origin and history. Babulnath temple at Chowpati is another ancient place of worship. It was built in 1780, while the one at Bhuleshwar, with its congery of smaller temples, shrines and fanes, is said to be about 200 years old. Thakoredwar was built in 1838 and the Jain temples in Pydhowni and Kalbadevi are a century old. But none of these temples have any striking architectural features about them. Neither have the Parsi fire temples, the earliest of which was built by the well-known Dady Nusserwanji Dady of China trade fame and a great shipowner. It was built in 1783. The one known as Banaji's or Framji Cowasji's was first erected in 1843. But we must leave the Hindu and Parsi fire temples alone as there is nothing historical about them worth public notice; neither is the big Jumma Musjid in Sheik Memon Street, an imposing structure of stucco and plaster built in the orthodox Moslem stylye with its cupola and minarets in any way impressive or uncommon. It dates from 1775.

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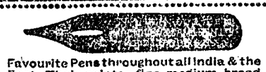

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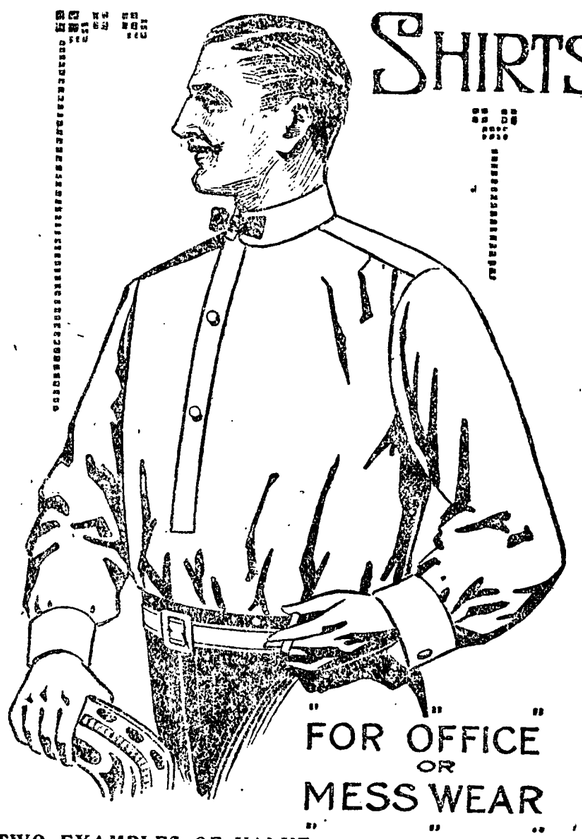

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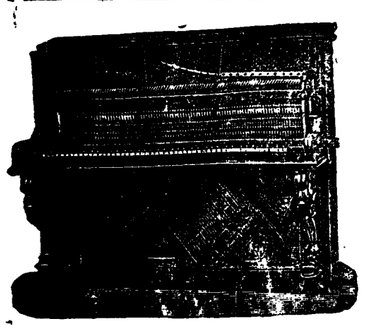

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